





# White House reportedly ignored string of warnings about Iran arms sales

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The New York Times Monday published a secret staff report of the Senate Intelligence Committee which said the White House ignored a year-long string of warnings about its arms sales to Iran.

The newspaper quotes the report as saying the Reagan administration was given a number of internal warnings the arms sales were based on faulty information, dependent on unreliable middlemen and likely to fall short of intended goals.

The report concluded the administration violated several laws and procedures for monitoring undercover operations, the newspaper said.

The document has not been made public officially. President Reagan had urged previously that the committee make its report public.

The New York Times quoted David Holliday, a spokesman for the committee, as saying the disclosure of the contents of the report was irresponsible.

He said some staff members objected to the report because they felt its conclusions were not supported by the evidence and because there were inaccuracies in it. He declined to identify the inaccuracies.

Mr. Holliday told the newspaper the intelligence committee is rewriting the report and would turn it over to the Senate Select Committee investigating the affair.

The report details warnings to the White House by former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and others that the Iran venture was risky.

It says Mr. McFarlane warned in December 1985 that the initiative was not working and that Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian who acted as middleman in the deal, "could not be trusted."

The report also said the intelligence committee has "obtained no specific evidence" that anyone beyond former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and his dismissed aide, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, knew of the controversial "plan" to divert Iranian arms profits to the contra

rebels of Nicaragua.

But the report says the committee cannot rule out the possibility that high-level officials knew of the plan, the newspaper reported.

Investigations into the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels start in earnest next month and are expected to take up most of 1987.

The probe into the deal, first revealed two months ago, is being conducted by two Watergate-type special committees in Congress, an independent prosecutor and President Reagan's own review board.

They are looking at various aspects of the sale of weapons to Iran through Israeli middlemen and the funneling of some of the proceeds to help the U.S.-backed contra rebels fighting to topple the leftist Nicaraguan government.

The various investigations are progressing as follows:

— The presidential review board named by Mr. Reagan to investigate the role of his National Security Council will be the first to finish. The executive order establishing the board, headed by former Texas Sen. John Tower, gave it until Jan. 29 to complete its work.

A spokesman said the board, with a staff of about 15, had talked to about 25 people and would perhaps talk to 25 more before writing its report and delivering it to Mr. Reagan, who has promised to make it public.

— Sen. Daniel Inouye, chairman of the special Senate committee, has said his panel is expected to take until autumn to complete its probe.

— Congresswoman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the special House of Representatives committee, has given no timetable for his inquiries.

— The independent prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, is still getting organized, and has no deadline to

complete his work. Legal sources say Mr. Walsh will continue to operate after the congressional investigations have ended.

Mr. Walsh is working out of temporary quarters on the first floor of the U.S. district court at the foot of Capitol Hill.

Last month, he was given a broad mandate by a panel of federal appeals court judges to investigate the Iranian arms deal as well as other U.S. aid to the contra.

He has so far appointed 15 associate counsels, lawyers who will do much of the investigating with the help of a team of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents.

They are looking for a more permanent, secure office, employing clerical and secretarial staff and awaiting security clearances which are needed because much of the investigation will inevitably touch upon sensitive foreign policy secrets.

Mr. Walsh said he hopes to set up a grand jury by the end of this month, to be presided over by a U.S. district court judge.

The jury members will meet behind closed doors to hear any evidence that Mr. Walsh turns up and vote to issue indictments if he finds any criminal wrongdoing.

The Senate and House special committees are still in the formative stages. Both committees have agreed to try to avoid simultaneous hearings, and none are planned until mid-February.

Meanwhile sources said Sunday that the White House panel examining the scandal has been frustrated in obtaining some of the information it needs and may ask for more time.

Herbert Hetu, spokesman for the Special Review Board, did not know whether the board would ask for an extension of its Jan. 29 deadline.

But Hetu conceded there are "compelling reasons why we might need one."

A source familiar with the investigation, speaking on condition he not be identified, predicted a decision would be made early this week, probably by Tuesday.

## Kidnappers of German 'seek TWA suspect's freedom'

BONN (R) — The kidnappers of a West German businessman in Beirut appear to have taken him as a hostage to win the freedom of a suspected Lebanese hijacker arrested last week in Frankfurt, a senior West German politician said Monday.

Hans Stercken, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, said the unknown kidnappers had seized Rudolf Cordes on Saturday in an attempt to prevent the possible extradition of hijack suspect Mohammed Ali Hamadei to the United States.

Cordes is the first West German to have been kidnapped in the war-torn Lebanese capital.

The U.S. Justice Department said Sunday it had agreed not to seek the death penalty for Hamadei, who is suspected to have taken part in the June 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut, thus clearing the way for his extradition from West Germany.

Bonn refuses to extradite suspects to countries where they would face execution if found guilty of a crime.

The United States wants to try Hamadei for air piracy and the murder of a passenger, U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem, who was killed during the 17-day hijacking.

Mr. Stercken told a radio interviewer he wanted the authorities to examine Syria's role in the abduction of Cordes, the manager of the Hoechst chemical company in Lebanon.

He said the speed and efficiency with which the kidnappers had seized Cordes so soon after the arrest of Hamadei suggested support and encouragement for the assassins, who have not yet made any demands for the businessman's release.

In Beirut, Shi'ite Muslim militia sources told Reuters their men were searching for Cordes.

In West Beirut, militia sources said Hamadei was thought to be related to a senior security official in Hizbollah (Party of God), a hardline pro-Iranian organisation.

There was no immediate verification of the report. Hizbollah normally refuses to identify its senior officials by name.

Militia sources said they believed a car was used to block the highway from the airport to Beirut as Cordes was being driven to the hotel.

As his driver slowed down, unidentified gunmen wrenched open the black Mercedes and dragged the businessman out. He was bundled into another vehicle which sped away into the maze of tightly-packed houses in the Shi'ite suburbs.

Last Tuesday, French freelance photographer Roger Aude was abducted by gunmen while covering the latest visit to Beirut by British church envoy Terry Waite, who is seeking the release of foreign hostages here.

## Gulf war expected to dominate OIC summit

ABU DHABI (R) — Anxious as they may be to see the Iran-Iraq war end, leaders of the Islamic world meeting in Kuwait next week will find it hard to silence the guns booming within earshot of their luxurious conference centre.

Not only has Iran said it will boycott the Jan. 26-28 summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), it has also said it will ignore its resolutions.

Yet, leaders of the 46-member OIC will again attempt to end a conflict that has killed or wounded an estimated one million people and disrupted economic activity throughout the region, playing havoc with oil and shipping interests.

Also in Kuwait, just 80 kilometres from the warfront and whose residents can hear the sound of heavy artillery at night, will be United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He has said he would be ready to fly to both Baghdad and Tehran if such visits would help.

But as its forces continued attacks on Iraq's second largest city of Basra, Iran last weekend

rejected the U.N. Security Council's latest call for peace and again insisted on the removal of the Iraqi government.

Kuwait officials said Monday 27 heads of state had so far confirmed they would attend the summit, but it was not known whether they included the Iraqi leader. He has been busy visiting the warfront and chairing military and political meetings in Baghdad.

Diplomats in the Gulf say Iran finds itself increasingly isolated within the OIC and sees little hope of prevailing in a diplomatic solution without a dramatic battlefield breakthrough.

Western military analysts say the Iranian attack on Basra in southern Iraq could prove crucial. Tehran said the aim of its offensive, launched on Jan. 9, was to destroy Iraq's war machine.

Kuwait, opposed by Iran as a summit venue on the grounds that it backs Iraq in the war, appears to have been singled out in recent Iranian attacks on shipping in the Gulf, with four tankers carrying Kuwaiti oil hit in the past two weeks.

Iran has repeatedly rebuffed peace efforts by the U.N., the OIC and other organisations. It dismissed a four-point plan approved by an Islamic Peace Committee two months ago and refused to receive an OIC envoy.

The plan called for an immediate ceasefire, the exchange of prisoners, a halt to violations of international agreements and the appointment of a body to determine war guilt.

The nine-member committee will report on its peace efforts to the Kuwait summit.

Diplomatic sources speculate that in the absence of Iran, Arab states may try to persuade its closest Arab allies Syria and Libya to distance themselves from Tehran.

Both have channelled Soviet arms to Iran and lent diplomatic support at Arab and international fora, the sources say.

Libya's leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, currently preoccupied with the fighting in northern Chad, is considered a doubtful starter for the summit and so too is Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

But diplomats still expect Libya and Syria to send delegations.

Col. Qadhafi, reported to be unhappy about Iran's clandestine arms deals with the United States, called the latest escalation in the Gulf war "crazy."

Diplomats say the Arab states will not want to isolate non-Arab Iran and risk damaging future chances for dialogue. Their approach is likely to remain conciliatory.

The Gulf Arab states either postponed or cancelled joint naval manoeuvres scheduled in the Gulf last month out of a desire by at least some of them not to irritate Iran ahead of the summit, one diplomat source said.

Kuwait, estimated by diplomats to have provided Iraq with more than \$10 billion in the first five years of the war, has made clear it wants Iran to attend the summit.

Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Islamic leaders must turn words into action. "Any failure means there will be no more Islamic conferences," he declared.

## Israel considers downgrading ties with S. Africa

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel is considering a ban on visits by official delegations to South Africa as a protest against apartheid, a government official said Monday.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir indicated that Israel's sanctions against South Africa would be limited in their scope.

"We're not enthused by the system of sanctions which the West wants to impose on South Africa. There is a big Jewish community there and that is a major consideration for us," Israel Radio quoted Shamir as telling a parliamentary committee debating the issue.

Shamir expressed concern that any Israeli measures might trigger a backlash against South Africa's 120,000 Jews.

The government official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Israel's "whole relations with South Africa are now being reviewed by the Foreign Ministry" and by Shamir.

He said the cabinet was expected to debate a series of proposals drawn up by a panel of experts, but gave no date for the discussion and declined to elaborate on the proposals.

The suggestion to ban delegations follows talks held in Washington by Foreign Ministry Director-General Yossi Beilin who said nearly everyone he met raised the issue of Israel's 38-year-old relations with South Africa.

The United States has informally asked Israel and other allies to cut trade with the white supremacist regime. Israel is under pressure to act before President Ronald Reagan's April 1 deadline to submit to Congress a list of allies complying

## Dublin condemns Israel's offer of money for killing UNIFIL soldier

DUBLIN (Agencies) — Irish Defence Minister Patrick O'Toole has condemned as "conscience money" an Israeli compensation offer for the killing of an Irish U.N. peace-keeping force soldier in Lebanon.

As a diplomatic move over the soldier's death stretched into its second week, Mr. O'Toole told reporters Monday that he took "a very dim view of this way of trying to soften the blow."

Israel offered the compensation last weekend after admitting responsibility for the death of Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, the 21st Irish soldier to die while serving with UNIFIL troops in Lebanon.

Press reports in Ireland referred to a payment of 35,000 Irish pounds (\$50,000).

Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy said the incident was damaging to Israel. The U.N.

force commander, Gen. Gustav Haegglund, said the killing was the latest in a series of random outbreaks of firing on U.N. positions by Israel and its local South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia allies.

Last week, Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry summoned the Israeli ambassador to Dublin to deliver "a strong and trenchant complaint" over the killing.

Now the compensation offer has provoked further Irish outrage, with Mr. O'Toole saying: "The manner in which the offer was made has annoyed me. They could have found more confidential and private ways of doing it."

An Irish Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was a private matter between Israel and the dead soldier's family, who have declined all comment on the

move, initiated by the Israeli embassy in London.

Ireland is reviewing its UNIFIL participation and Mr. Barry is due to report to the cabinet Tuesday on the country's 740-member contingent.

A sudden Irish pull-out is not expected, especially as a meeting of the U.N. Security Council decided last week to renew the UNIFIL mandate.

Mr. O'Toole told reporters at the weekend: "We have always acted responsibly and I don't think pulling out overnight would be acting responsibly."

An Israeli government official confirmed Monday that Israel has offered \$50,000 in compensation to the family of the Irish soldier.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said offer was made informally and said the family gave no immediate response.

## Girlfriend attacks ban on seeing Vanunu

TEL AVIV (AP) — The American girlfriend of an Israeli technician charged with revealing this country's atomic secrets said Israel was undemocratic for refusing to let her visit him in prison, a newspaper reported Monday.

"It was an inhuman act which would be unacceptable in any democratic country like the one I come from," Judy Zimmet, 31, a nurse from Boston, told Yediot Aharonot.

Miss Zimmet said she felt "terrible" to be turned back from the prison where her boyfriend, Mordechai Vanunu, was awaiting trial on charges of espionage.

Yediot quoted her as saying she loved Vanunu and the two had discussed marriage. "We have to talk," she said. "I feel my life has come to a halt because of the separation forced upon us."

Miss Zimmet, who arrived here several days ago, said Israeli authorities had gone back on a promise to allow her to see Vanunu, Yediot reported.

The Israeli ban on her visit appeared to be part of a punishment against Vanunu for revealing to reporters that he was abducted by Israeli agents in Rome. Vanunu wrote the message on the palm of his hand and flashed it to reporters en route to court on Dec. 21.

Meanwhile, Vanunu's lawyer Amos Zichrony told the Associated Press that members of his client's family expressed concern for his health as he entered the 17th day of a water-only hunger strike.

Zichrony said Vanunu's family had failed to persuade him to stop the strike, initially launched to protest the withdrawal of his privileges by prison authorities

after he communicated with the reporters.

The supreme court ordered the authorities to restore some of his privileges but he has been completely isolated from other prison inmates, Zichrony said.

Vanunu's brother, Asher, told the daily Haaretz: "We ask the state and the authorities to protect him and take him out of the isolation into which he was put."

Zichrony said Vanunu appeared to be in good health. He added that prison authorities had placed a camera in his cell to monitor his activities following reports that he was depressed and might try to commit suicide.

Vanunu faces charges of espionage, charges which carry a maximum death sentence, for exposing details of an Israeli atomic plant to the Sunday Times in London last year.

## Ecevit: Turkey is still undemocratic

ANKARA (R) — Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, facing a jail term for making political speeches, said Monday Turkey was still undemocratic and effectively under military control.

Talking to reporters after a solidarity visit to him by members of the Democratic Left Party (DLP), which is headed by his wife Rahsan, Mr. Ecevit said Turkey would never be seen as a country under civilian rule while the 1982 constitution was in effect.

"My opinion is that Turkey not only is an undemocratic country but also is not under civilian rule," Mr. Ecevit said.

The military toppled a civilian government in 1980, returning power to civilians, with the new constitution, after November 1983 elections.

Mr. Ecevit, three times prime minister in the 1970s, said that while some military leaders were not keen to become involved in affairs of state "with this constitution they are forced to get involved in politics."

Mr. Ecevit was sentenced in his absence to a jail term of 11 months and 20 days by a court at the western town of Bornova last month, for violating a ban on his involvement in party politics until 1992. He has said he was informed of the conviction only three days ago.

Under an article in the constitution he could be banned for life from politics if his appeal is rejected.

Mr. Ecevit faces about 100 similar charges arising from speeches he made at DLP rallies during a by-election campaign.

He criticised state radio and television (TRT) for calling him a convict in its news reports and said it should have made clear what his previous convictions were.

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## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	22:00	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Cont.	
23:00	News Summary	
23:00	Evening Show Cont.	
24:00	Close down	
PROGRAMME ONE		
15:30	Koran	
15:30	Programme review	
15:55	Cartoons	
16:25	Not Another Science Show	
16:35	Not Another Science Show	
17:30	Festivals of the World	
18:00	Religious programme	
18:25	Arabic series	
19:20	Programme on Public Safety	
19:50	Programme review	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic series	
21:25	Tonorrow's programme	
21:30	Law and the Society (Local)	
22:15	Songs from the movies (Arabic)	
23:00	News summary in Arabic	
23:10	Arabic play	
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:00	Le Petit Docteur	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	French Varieties	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
19:45	Economic made Easy	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Ever Decreasing Circles	
21:10	Varieties Show	
22:00	News in English	
22:30	The Fourth Arm	
RADIO JORDAN		
855 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM		
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW		
77411-19		
07:00	Light Music	
07:30	News Desk	
08:00	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Morning Show Cont.	
11:00	Comedy	
11:30	Easy Listening	
12:00	News Summary	
12:05	Religious	
12:30	Pop Session	
13:00	News Summary	
13:05	Pop Session Cont.	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:10	Instrumental	
14:20	Pop Talk	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:05	Instrumental, Old Favourites	
17:00	Jordan Weekly	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Top Twenty	
19:00	Newsdesk	
19:30	Date with a Star	
20:00	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
21:05	Evening Show Cont.	

## WHAT'S GOING ON

# TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

\* A painting exhibition entitled: "On the Banks of Jordan" at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luweidah (until Jan. 23).

\* An exhibition of photographs entitled "La Violence" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 29).

\* An art exhibition by Sa'ad Ali at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.

\* An exhibition of folkloric dolls by Syrian artist Umamah Alkhatib at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 23).

## BRITISH FILMS

\* British Film week at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 24).  
Tonight's film: "Dream Child" at 5:00 p.m.

## FRENCH CARTOONS

\* "Les Secret Des Selenites" (subtitled in Arabic) at 5:00 p.m. daily at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 22).

## ABC NEWS

\* The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 644371  
American Centre Library 641520  
British Council 636147-8  
French Cultural Centre 670709  
Goethe Institute 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777  
Hips Arts Centre 645195  
Hebrew Youth City 68718186  
Y.W.C.A. 661793  
Y.W.M.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 637111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Luweidah, Tel. 637440.  
De la Sella Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.  
Terramata Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Luweidah, mass in Italian language, most every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 627266.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)  
Abadi, Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)  
Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.  
Anglican Church: Church Adhrafah, Tel. 771331.  
Anglican Orthodox Church Adhrafah, Tel. 773521.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)  
Adhrafah, Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at French Cultural Centre in Stamesani, Tel. 677534.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sami), Tel. 811295.  
Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational): meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

## PRAYER TIMES

05:10	..... Fajr
06:33	..... (Sunrise) Duha
11:47	..... Dhuhur
14:36	..... 'Asr
17:41	..... Maghrib
18:23	..... Isha

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

# QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

16:40 ————— Riyadh (SV)  
23:30 ————— Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)

*This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian in information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33,300-3, where it should always be verified.*

## MARITIME TRAFFIC

*Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:*

--- Concordia  
--- Aashiberg

Amn Kavar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Stamesani, at your service, tel: 603703/15.

## ARRIVALS:

### ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (J)
07:00	Agaba (R)
07:20	Agaba (R)
07:30	Cairo (R)
08:05	Jeddah (R)
10:05	Doha, Bahrain (J)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (R)
10:00	Dhahran, Kuwait (R)
17:35	New York, Vienna (R)
17:50	Athens (R)
17:50	Paris, Brussels (R)
18:05	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (R)
18:15	Istanbul (R)
18:40	Tripoli (R)
19:45	Rome (R)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

11:35	Cairo (MS)
13:15	Moscow (SU)
13:45	Kuwait (KU)
15:10	Riyadh (SV)
19:25	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
21:00	Zarich, Larnaca (R)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
22:30	Baghdad (IA)

## DEPARTURES:

### ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45	Agaba (R)
10:45	Rome (R)
11:00	Tripoli (R)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (R)
11:50	Athens (R)
11:45	Belgrade, London (R)
12:00	Geneva, London (R)
12:45	Istanbul (R)
20:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (R)
21:45	Cairo (R)
21:15	Damascus (R)
21:50	Kuwait (KU)
22:00	Bangkok (RU)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30	Beirut (ME)
12:20	Cairo (MS)
14:50	Moscow (SU)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)

## WEATHER

*Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.*

It will be partly cloudy with a drop in temperature and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, there will be dusty weather with northerly, moderate winds and calm seas.

	Min./max temp.
Amman	47/5
Agaba	9/23
Deserts	3/20
Jordan Valley	8/22

Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 20, Aqaba 28. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 15 per cent.

## MONEY EXCHANGE

### Monday rates

*Local sell/buy rates in filr*

Belgian franc	87.6/ 88.6
Dutch guilder	161.3/ 163.6
French franc	54.9/ 55.2
Italian lire	25.5/ 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	218.5/ 221.8
Swedish crown	50.7/ 51.3
Swiss franc	217.1/ 220.5
U.K. meeting pound	504.7/ 512
U.S. dollar	390.5/ 393.6
W. German mark	181.8/ 184.5



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## GNP for 1986 rises to JD 1918.4m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Gross National Product (GNP) in Jordan was estimated at JD 1918.4 million at market prices in 1986, Director General of the General Statistics Department Abdul Hadi Alawin said on Monday. Dr. Alawin added that the GNP for the year 1985 was JD 1849.2 million, which included JD 236 million of net income from investments abroad. Dr. Alawin added that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropped from 131.5 per cent in November 1985 to 131.3 per cent in November 1986, a decrease of 2 per cent.

## Cabinet okays training, exchange accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved a programme for the exchange of expertise and the training of technicians between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement for the programme was signed in Cairo on Dec. 25, 1986.

## Jordan to attend Arab council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 42nd meeting of the Arab economic and social council due to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Feb. 9 at ministerial level. The council is expected to discuss a number of subjects including a general report on the Arab economy over the past year, a working paper on trade links among Arab states and means of promoting this trade and recommendations passed by the general Arab conference on trade. The meetings are expected to last three days.

## GUVS to set up park in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has embarked on constructing a public entertainment park on a 10-dunum plot of land in Zarqa. The project is expected to cost JD 250,000.

## Zarqa starts work on education offices

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has started constructing a new building to house the Department of Education in Zarqa Governorate. The project, expected to cost JD 250,000 is being implemented on a 1,500 square metre plot of land next to the government hospital. When completed, the complex will house offices and conference halls.



**MILITARY MATTERS:** Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Iba Shaker (second from left), confers in his office Monday with Lieutenant General Jovan Matovic, an envoy of the Yugoslav defence minister. The meeting was attended by Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh (far left) and Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan, Todor Bojadzevski. The Yugoslav envoy, who arrived Sunday, is expected to meet other Jordanian officials before his departure on Wednesday.

## Jordan's test tube embryos doing well

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Four test-tube babies are expected to be born within the next few months in the first successful medical event in the Kingdom, one gynaecologist said Monday.

The doctor, a member of a Jordanian team of gynaecologists who have initiated and performed the project, said that two sets of twin embryos were developing well under close medical supervision.

The two women are in a very good condition and embryo development — the formation and development of the fetus — was encouraging and going ahead as planned, added the gynaecologist who asked not to be quoted by name until the four

babies have been born. To date, developments have been good and we expect the births to take place on schedule, he said. He declined to give the exact date of the expected birth of the two sets of twins who have undergone the same stages of development under the supervision of a fully-equipped centre especially set up for in vitro fertilisation operations.

"As far as the four embryos are concerned, the two cases are developing positively but we cannot reveal any further information until the births have taken place," the doctor said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The medical team on the project will hold lectures and present research on their unique experiment in the Kingdom at a general medical congress which is due to be held in Amman during March, the gynaecologist said.

In vitro fertilisation has been developed world-wide over the past decade with traditional religious opposition declining over the years, especially in developing countries.

Several Arab countries have made substantial progress in this field and many test-tube babies have been born through in vitro fertilisation, the most effective means for sterile couples to have children.

The first Iraqi test-tube infant recently blew out his first birthday candle. The infant's mother, Mrs. Maha Zahed, had three artificial inseminations before she gave birth to Isam. Forty-eight hours after the third artificial insemination, Mrs. Zahed was pregnant. Successful test-tube baby experiments have also been performed in Kuwait and other Arab countries.

## Hawamdeh addresses Arab contracting talks in Morocco

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh on Monday stressed the necessity for Arabising contracts and mobilising Arab efforts and capacities to enable Arab contractors to compete with foreign ones.

Addressing the 2nd conference of Arab Contractors' Federation (ACF), currently meeting in Casablanca, the minister said the volume of the contracts carried out in the Arab World by foreign contractors reveals the shortcomings in policies followed by Arab countries for offering contracts to foreigners instead of to local contractors.

Mr. Hawamdeh called for achieving joint Arab work and for drawing up an integrated base for the construction and industrial sectors.

The minister also stressed the need to intensify and pursue efforts with Arab and Islamic funds to support the projects and activities of the ACF. He pointed out Jordan's efforts in the fields of building legislation and in drawing up the Kingdom's national building code. Mr. Hawamdeh further called on the federation to develop the conditions of Arab contractors to cope with developments in the cultural,

economic and social fields and to invest Arab resources.

During its three-day meetings, the conference will review reports on the federation's administrative and financial performance and will discuss a request from the Egyptian contractors union to rejoin the federation. It will also study a proposal put forward by Jordan to establish a branch of the federation in Amman. The proposal was approved by the federation's executive board during its meeting Sunday.

Taking part in the conference are representatives of nine Arab countries; Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Libya, Iraq, Morocco and Palestine.

Jordan's delegation to the meeting is headed by chairman of the Jordan Contracting Association Ali Abu Al Ragheb,

## Private sector blocks government move to set up counter trade company

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Mounting pressures and complaints lodged by the private sector against a government initiative to set up a specialised company for counter trade transactions ended in the private sector's favour when the government decided to revoke its decision, a senior Ministry of Trade and Industry official said on Monday.

The proposed and later scrapped institution was expected to start initial operations last December and was designed to cover imports and exports for the public sector and its respective public shareholding companies, according to an announcement issued last July. Private sector importers and the chambers of trade and commerce levelled harsh attacks against the government's step, charging that such a company would take away an annual revenue of between JD 15 to JD 17 million secured by private sector agencies in charge of importing supplies for the government and its affiliated organisations. They further said that the public sector was already enjoying a large share in the

country's imports of basic commodities and other supplies, leaving little room for their export-import oriented deals.

According to official estimates, imports for the public sector carried by private agencies and companies reached JD 250 million in 1986. "If the private sector importers were taking a commission of between five to eight per cent on securing the JD 250 million supplies for the public sector (the government), such a company for counter trade transactions would have been a strong blow to our role and businesses," said a seasoned businessman who has been in charge of large imports for the government for 10 years.

According to the July announcement, the projected company's success would have determined whether or not its operations might expand to cover the private sector's import-export affairs.

Another key private sector figure contended that his colleagues would not have minded if the proposed public company's operations were confined to covering Jordan's public sector exports. "We are not concerned about

organising the exports of the potash company for example," said the businessman who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"Not set up to compete" But the senior ministry official said: "The company was only a means to serve and increase Jordan's exports, rather than in compete with the private sector. However, we had to reverse our decision, which had already been approved, since the private sector fought hard to block the initiative."

The company, with an estimated paid up capital of between JD 500,000 to JD 1 million, was to have been financed on an equal footing by the eight public parties involved in it. The eight sides were: the Supply Ministry, the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Arab Potash Company (APC), the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO), the Jordan National Shipping Line (JNL), the Ministry of Industry's Trade Centres Corporation and both the civil and military consumers corporations.

## Aid fund to increase budget to JD 4.5m

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) started its operations earlier this month after enforcing laws and regulations approved by the fund's board of directors in November, 1986. NAF Director General Mohammad Al Suqour said on Monday.

Dr. Suqour explained that the fund was established to cater for poor and needy people in the country and to develop prequalification programmes designed to help people rely on themselves to earn their income.

Dr. Suqour said that the fund's JD 800,000 budget will be increased to JD 4.5 million. This increase is to be achieved through a government allocation of JD 3 million in the 1987 state budget and by transferring all social service tax revenues to the fund's

budget. In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Suqour said that the fund relies mainly on contributions from the government and the private sector.

Enumerating sources of income of the fund, Dr. Suqour said the government has allocated JD 3 million in its 1987 budget for the fund, in addition to the social services tax which will be transferred in full to the fund. Other sources, he added, include private contributions from individuals, societies and organisations. However, he added, if these voluntary contributions and pledges fall short of meeting the fund's budget, the difference could be covered by the government.

Speaking about the forms of assistance provided by the fund, Dr. Suqour said that it provides monthly stipends to needy people, emergency assistance and vocational and physical prequalification. On the vocational prequalification, Dr. Suqour said the fund extends those eligible with loans after training them in an income generating trade in order to establish their own business in an effort to make them self-reliant.

Dr. Suqour said that the fund will give needy families recurrent monthly assistance of JD 20 for the family supporter and JD 4 for each family member up to a maximum of five. Dr. Suqour added that the number of beneficiaries of the fund now stands at 9,000 families, but will increase in the future.

## A tree for all seasons

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The name Alia Ammoura will probably not be familiar to many art goers here in Amman, but after her exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery this week it should be one that will be remembered. Her debut show in the capital represents a good body of work that is highly pleasing, well crafted and refreshing.

Its theme is trees, not single trees standing alone but forests of them in every kind of light and season. With their slim trunks and curving branches, these woods of saplings are shown in their winter nakedness with only the snow to cover their feet, and again we see them in their Autumn glory, their canopies a mass of golden yellow. Yet other paintings show them in their full Summer verdancy, while many more catch the freshness of the first green leaves of Spring. All, whether Summer, Winter, Spring or Autumn, are filled with light — a light that glimmers and glints between the swaying leaves to dapple the earth below in an evermoving patchwork of subtle shade.

Light and colour.

But what makes Ammoura's paintings different is not only that she has filled them with light, but also with colour. Her rich rhythmic patterns of reds purples,



The splendour of trees captured in many forms by Alia Ammoura

pinks, blues and yellows that blend with the greens reduce her forests to exciting abstractions, only the vertical trunks and the intertwining branches giving the game away. With these colours, Ammoura also creates intriguingly illusionary and real depth in her work. The illusionary

## ART REVIEW

depth coming from the clever juxtaposition of different shades while the real depth has been achieved by the application of great and varying thicknesses of paint. One technique enhances the other, the ultimate effect being one of a kind of holographic three dimensionalism.

## Forests of people

Ammoura's work, then, seems to be a committed and interesting study of trees and the different effects light plays upon them creating new colours and depths. But then is it? As one continues to look at her work, the slender trunks and the long, improbably long, tapering branches that gracefully curve and interlace, seem to become a metaphor of ourselves. Rooted firmly in our own individualism, our own beliefs and traditions we try nevertheless to reach out for each other. Thus, isn't Ammoura saying, we become like the trees, tenuously linked while remaining basically isolated? The exhibition continues until Thursday Jan. 22.

THE JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO. LTD.  
Amman - Jordan

The Jordanian Electric Power Company Limited (JEPCO) invites bids for the Erection and Commissioning Services of HV and LV Electrical Networks Phase 2. Financed by the World Bank under Loan Agreement 2371-JO. Bids are invited from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland, Taiwan and China for the following :-

## JEP 1041/IBRD - Erection of HV and LV Networks Phase 2

Tender Documents could be inspected and purchased from the offices of Kennedy & Donkin at the addresses below from Tuesday 20th January, 1987. Application for Tender Documents must include a non-returnable fee of £40 Sterling for each complete set with which to tender. Documents will only be despatched on receipt of this fee.

Tender Documents may be inspected only at the JEPCO offices in Amman.

The Jordanian Electric Power Co. LTD., P.O. Box 618 (Near 1st Circle) Jabel Amman, Amman The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Telex 21507 JEPCO JO Kennedy & Donkin Consulting Engineers, Westbrook Mills, GODALMING, Surrey, GU7 2AZ England Telex 859373 KDHO G

Tenders are to be submitted in English and must be completed in duplicate using the Documents Provided. The 'Master' and 'Copy' Tenders are to be returned to JEPCO in Amman.

ALL Tenders are to be submitted by 12.00 hours local time on Tuesday 7th April, 1987. The 'Master' Tender will be opened thereafter in the offices of JEPCO on the closing date set for the receipt of Tenders.

THE JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO. LTD.  
Amman - Jordan

The Jordanian Electric Power Company Limited (JEPCO) invite bids for the supply of the following equipment for the Sixth Power project, financed by the World Bank under Loan Agreement 2710-JO. Bids are invited from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland, Taiwan and China for the following:- JEP 1088/IBRD - 33KV and 11KV Transformers JEP 1089/IBRD - Underground Cables, Overhead Line Conductors and Accessories JEP 1090/IBRD - 33KV and 11KV Pole Mounted Auto-Reclosers JEP 1091/IBRD - Single and Three Phase LV KWH Meters

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## Jordan Times

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## Sowing seeds of destruction

IRAN'S current attacks against Basra in the southern Gulf war front and at Sumar in the central sector may not be the "final offensive" that Tehran has long threatened, but they certainly look like one last attempt by the Tehran ayatollahs to achieve well-defined political objectives.

The first of these objectives is the widely accepted theory that Iran aims to disrupt preparations for the Islamic summit which is to be held in Kuwait later this month. Depending on the progress of the offensive, Iran would of course move from mere disruption to outright blackmail of the Islamic states attending the summit, particularly the host country, Kuwait, and the other members of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council. The choice of Basra as the focal point of the latest offensive is no coincidence. Kuwait is just down the road; Tehran reckons that Islamic leaders planning to attend the summit would have to revise their travel plans if the Iranian forces made so much as small inroads into Iraqi territory, or even if the Iranians simply fire at Iraqi positions. Why the ayatollahs should want to disrupt or threaten the Arab and Islamic states' meeting in Kuwait is something that observers and analysts do not want to spend too much time on at this stage. But evidently, the Iranian regime sees a strategic need in such manoeuvring, even at the heavy cost of tens of thousands of human lives and much suffering.

Another important objective of the new Iranian offensive seems to be an attempt to mask the serious cracks that are reported to have surfaced within Iranian leadership ranks lately. According to reports filtering out of Tehran, there has been a strong opposition voiced by senior mullahs and other groups inside Iran against the prolongation of the war. This opposition, the reports say, stems from growing doubts, inside the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Party itself, about the country's ability to withstand the economic and social pressures of continued warfare. This opposition wants "victory" and not "martyrdom"; unless the regime's advocates of endless war could show some success on the ground, the so-called "moderates" would have to grow bolder and seek ways to end the war their own way.

More sinister objectives could be imputed to the recalcitrant leadership of Iran in order to explain its new offensives against Iraq. But, no matter how many reasons Ayatollah Khomeini has for continuing his mad war, the end result will doubtless be the same. He has sown the seeds of his own and his regime's destruction; there is no turning back. We only hope that this last attempt to massacre his own people and others will indeed be his last.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Knifing Israeli occupation

EVERY day brings with it more evidence about the fact that co-existence between the Arab population and occupation rule is an impossible situation. The stabbing of two Zionist extremists in Arab Jerusalem reflects the Arab population's rejection of occupation and their total refusal to accept Israel's hegemony and domination of their destiny and their land. Israel has been striving to force the Arab population to accept Israel's rule and Israel's iron fist policy towards them. For Israel, co-existence means placing Arab territory and Arab future in the hands of the Zionists and depriving the Arabs of their basic rights and freedom. The stabbing of the two Zionists in Jerusalem is a natural reaction to Israel's continued presence by force in Arab land and Zionist arbitrary actions and repressive measures against the Arab population. The Arab population of Palestine who have had long experience about Israel's actions and measures are full of ideas for resisting occupation, and know well how to deal with the Israeli actions and atrocities. The Arab people of the occupied regions can show the Israelis how they repel aggression and how they resist occupation and defend their rights and their homeland.

#### Al Dustour: Iran rejects U.N. peace call

IT was not surprising at all to hear Iran renewing its rejection of the United Nations Security Council resolutions and the council's call for an end to the conflict with Iraq. Iran has been adamant in its position and has been refusing all bids for peace put forward by various organisations including the United Nations itself. Iran has been in the habit of reacting to United Nations calls for peace by defiantly declaring its hostile attitude towards the Arabs in general and its intention of occupying Iraqi territory in particular. Iran has been adopting such attitude because it realises that United Nations resolutions are nothing but ink on paper, and no real action would be taken to deter it from going ahead with its aggressive policies towards its neighbours. In addition, Iran has been counting on divisions within the Arab World, and finding solace in the inter-Arab disputes that tend to weaken Arab ranks. Iran is especially encouraged to pursue its aggression on Iraq by continued support it receives from certain Arab states which have been supplying arms to the Tehran regime. As we said, we are not surprised by Iran's actions but rather by the attitudes of certain Arab countries and by the continued divisions among Arab leaders.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Iraq defends the nation

IN its continued and obstinate fighting against the Iranian aggressors, Iraq has been transformed into a formidable fortress, defending the Arab Nation and thwarting the dreams and ambitions of the Tehran regime. The people of Iraq are living through the most crucial time in their history and the armed forces who have been fighting the enemy for seven years have scored legendary successes and victories over the aggressors and the invaders. Every Iraqi is fully alerted to defend the homeland and every soldier is willing to sacrifice his soul for this noble cause. The Iraqi-Iranian conflict has drawn the attention of certain people who are keen on protecting Arab land; and perhaps King Hussein's has been the first voice to be raised in the Arab World, calling on Arabs to defend Iraqi territory and so protect Arab order from the looming danger. The heroic struggle which the Iraqi people are waging in the face of the Iranian onslaught should prompt the whole Arab Nation to take immediate action and to rally forth in defence of Arab territory now being exposed to external aggression.

# Lessons from the U.S.-ANC dynamic

By Rami G. Khouri

I was intrigued, and pleased, to hear the announcement a few weeks ago that United States Secretary of State George Shultz would meet in Washington this week with the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr. Oliver Tambo. The United States for many years steadfastly refused to have any contact with the ANC, professing that it was a movement that engaged in violence and had dubious contacts with the Soviet Union.

The American change of policy on contacts with the ANC was slow to materialise, but now that it has taken place it is appropriate to commend the United States for a move that is eminently sensible in moral terms, and constructive in political terms.

When asked why the United States now sought to make the ANC a major player in the South African diplomatic equation, a State Department spokesman simply replied that the United States was not making the ANC a major player, but that the ANC already was a player that had to be figured into the political action.

I raise the point not so much because of its implications for the South Africa situation, but rather for the interesting parallel between the U.S. contacts with the ANC and U.S. lack of contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The obvious question that presents itself is: If Washington has started a dialogue with the ANC, why doesn't it start a similar dialogue with the PLO? Are there similarities between the two situations? Should Arab moderates take heart from the American-ANC dynamic, and expect that it is not long before Washington and the PLO sit around a table and talk about topics of mutual interest?

It would be naive to jump to optimistic conclusions. But the Shultz-Tambo meeting should certainly be taken for a significant move forward by the United States — a courageous and realistic move that we should applaud.

There remain, however, substantial differences between the American view of the ANC and the American view of the PLO — differences that highlight the capacity of the United States to engage simultaneously in a policy of enlightenment and realism in one part of

the world, and of hypocrisy and cowardice in another.

The United States has always maintained that it would never engage in dialogue with the PLO until the PLO accepted Israel's right to exist and renounced the use of violence and terror. No such criteria of political legitimacy have ever been laid down for American talks with the ANC, however. One wonders: Why?

The answer lies not in the realm of morality, because the moral claims of the black South Africans for equal political rights in their own country and the Palestinian claim for self-determination in Palestine are more or less identical.

Rather, the answer lies in the realm of political expediency. Within the American political context, it is politically more productive to support the ANC rather than the white minority government of South Africa. Conversely, it is more fruitful for an American politician to support Israel's rights over the Palestinians' right of national self-determination.

The interesting thing about the U.S.-ANC move, in my view, is what it shows about the capacity and the fact of change in Washington's policy. It is noteworthy that the American government did change its policy, and has initiated contacts with the ANC at the highest level, after refusing to do so for many years.

Is there room, therefore, for morality in the conduct of foreign policy — even for delayed-action morality that takes many years to self-activate? The ANC held firm to its position and refused to bow to American demands. In the end, the United States saw the light, and reached out to the ANC.

The PLO and the Arabs as a whole, without exactly jumping for joy, should take heart from this development and learn from the ANC's track record. It is interesting how close the PLO and the ANC are in their adherence to political programmes that seek to achieve the national rights of their people, while also accepting the political and human rights of their enemies.

Just as the ANC has repeatedly assured the world that white South Africans would enjoy rights and one-person one-vote privileges in a

democratic South Africa, so has the PLO offered political programmes over the years that are based on the rights of Israelis and Palestinians to share the land of Palestine according to the same principles.

When the American-Israeli combine rejected the Palestinian proposal of a secular democratic state in all of Palestine, in which Christians, Muslims and Jews would have equal rights, the Palestinian national movement and the Arab states offered the idea of Palestinian-Israeli coexistence in two separate states — the Israelis within their pre-1967 borders, and the Palestinians in a sovereign state in the West Bank and Gaza, perhaps confederated with Jordan or other Arab states.

This, too, has been generally rejected by the American and Israeli leadership over the years. The Americans still insist that the PLO must first recognise Israel's "right to exist" before the PLO can be engaged as a credible diplomatic partner.

Why has the United States, then, suddenly embraced the ANC as a diplomatic protagonist, without having asked the ANC a priori to recognise the legitimacy of the white minority government of South Africa? Why has the United States talked to the ANC without demanding that the ANC cease its armed struggle in South Africa?

Good questions, I would have thought, for an American nation that prides itself not only on its diplomatic fortitude, but on the fact that its diplomacy is based on a foundation of consistent moral principles. Perhaps after Mr. Shultz comes out of his meetings with Mr. Tambo next week, he might give us some answers.

He has shown, in his dialogue with the ANC, that he and his country have the capacity to apply the principles of what is morally right to policies that are politically productive. One looks forward to the application of this same strand of ethical politics to American involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Or will the decision to talk to the ANC simply accentuate the double standards that the United States has always applied to the Palestinian people and their national rights?

## Defence chief cites U.S. goals in Middle East, South Asia

From USIA

WASHINGTON — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger told Congress that, in the Middle East-South Asia region, the United States aims to thwart Soviet aggression, preserve access to energy resources, reduce opportunities for destabilisation of friendly states, prevent the spread of armed conflict and bring about an Arab-Israeli accord.

The American goals were laid out as Mr. Weinberger presented his annual report to the Congress in an appearance before the Senate Budget Committee January 13.

In the eastern Mediterranean, the report says, the United States is trying to defuse Syrian-Israeli tensions and to support "a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

It terms the six-year-old war between Iran and Iraq a threat to the economic health of regional states and their western trading partners. A challenge facing the United States, it notes, is to help U.S. friends in the region preserve their freedom and "to ensure free world access to Gulf oil, if need be by countering threats from the Soviet Union."

Mr. Weinberger warned about "the willingness of several nations" to employ terrorism as an instrument of national policy. The United States must counter and discourage such activity, he said.

The secretary reported that in recent years the U.S. has strengthened its military ability to respond to threats in Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia and North Africa. Further, he said, negotiations are continuing with countries in the area to reach cooperative agreements for mutual support of forces and the prepositioning of supplies.

In assessing major regional military balances and threats in the world, Weinberger listed the Middle East-Southwest Asia region as "an inviting target for Soviet expansionism." But, he added, the improved capability of the United States to get military forces into the region quickly "helps to deter Soviet attack." At this point the secretary stressed the need for cooperative "defensive military strength," with friends and allies in the region, should deterrence fail.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Weinberger's report to the Congress relating to South Asia and the Middle East regions:

### Regional Security

Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa. Political and military instability continue to plague Southwest Asia (SWA), the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa. Our objectives in the region are to deter and, if necessary, defend against Soviet aggression; preserve free world access to resources, particularly energy resources; reduce opportunities for subversion or destabilisation of friendly states; prevent the spread of escalation of armed conflicts; and reach a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

### 1—The Challenge and Risks

In the Eastern Mediterranean, we seek to diffuse tensions between Syria and Israel and support a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As long as this dispute remains unresolved, we will continue to face the possibility of a major conflict directly involving the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the Gulf, the Iran-Iraq war threatens maritime trade routes, central to the economic viability of friendly regional states and their Western trading partners. In

addition, Iranian support for subversion threatens the stability of the entire region. Our challenge is to help our friends in the region preserve their freedom and to ensure free world access to Gulf oil, if need be by countering threats from the Soviet Union.

Throughout Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa, we are confronted by the willingness of several nations (in and outside these regions) to use terrorism as an instrument of national policy. Not only must we counter the terrorist threat; we must also discourage certain states from supporting such activity.

### 2—The recent record

In recent years, we have improved our capability to respond to threats in Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa. The readiness of forces who could be called on to operate in the region has improved. Those forces are continuing to receive more modern equipment. Our capability to deploy them rapidly continues to grow, and we are in the final stages of a comprehensive revitalisation of our Special Operations Forces (SOF).

Improvements in our ability to defend regional interests hinge on access to friendly territory and facilities during crises. Negotiations to reach agreements for access and mutual support of forces, and arrangements for the prepositioning of essential supplies, have been under way and are continuing.

### 3—Exercises and training

The keystone of our training programme in this region is the Bright Star / Accurate Test exercise series. (Bright Star is conducted in odd-numbered years and Accurate Test in even years.) Of late, deteriorating economic conditions throughout the region have affected the ability of our security partners to commit forces to these exercises.

We have established several bilateral consultation groups to improve defence cooperation between the United States and friendly states in Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa. These groups meet periodically to consider issues ranging from combined planning for joint exercises to

prepositioning of U.S. military equipment.

### 4—Special programmes

Outside the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programme, we are cooperating with several regional states such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Egypt, India, and Israel to improve their defence capabilities and enhance the ability of U.S. forces to respond to contingencies. Examples of such cooperation are the continued deployment of E-3 AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia to support regional stability and freedom of navigation in the Gulf; an agreement with Oman that allows us temporary access to its facilities in the event we are asked to respond to a regional crisis; and defence industrial cooperation programmes with Egypt and Pakistan. With Israel, we have the Free Trade Area Agreement, which guarantees Israeli access to U.S. markets, and the U.S.-Israeli Memorandum of Agreement, which allows Israel to compete with U.S. firms for DOD contracts and U.S. firms to compete for Israeli government contracts. U.S. personnel also contribute directly to the preservation of peace in the Middle East by serving as members of the multinational force in the Sinai. To improve India's defence production capability, we have agreed to assist its efforts to develop a

light-combat aircraft, antiarmor systems, and a national test range. We have also agreed in principle to allow for the transfer of advanced computers, subject to certain safeguards.

### Major regional balances

The Middle East-Southwest Asia Balance

The Middle East/Southwest Asia region's critical geostrategic location, its considerable petroleum resources and its proximity to the Soviet Union combine to make it an inviting target for Soviet expansionism. The Soviets maintain significant ground and tactical air forces in their military districts contiguous to the region and have been active in developing support bases for Soviet navy presence in the Indian Ocean. Since 1979, the Soviets have been using military forces in their attempt to subjugate the Afghan people.

The immediate Soviet threat to the region in a global conflict consists of 30 active ground divisions, including some 5,450 tanks, over 1,400 fixed and rotary wing tactical aircraft, and numerous mobile missile launchers. Long-range bombers from air and naval units stationed outside the Southern Theatre of Military Operations could also be directed to interrupt our

projection of forces to the region. Soviet proximity to Southwest Asia provides them with a significant advantage in the balance, but the determination of the regional states to maintain their independence and the extremely difficult terrain partially offset these advantages. Furthermore, we estimated that the long lines of communications the Soviets would have to maintain to control the region's oil-producing facilities would be vulnerable to both air and unconventional ground interdiction, and would require a substantial investment in personnel to ensure local security.

As with other regions, our national security objectives in the Middle East and Southwest Asia include: deterring and, if necessary, defending against Soviet aggression; countering Soviet moves to gain power and influence; and protecting free world access to resources. Since 1981, we have improved our capability for projecting military forces to the region. We have built our potential force allocation to more than six ground divisions and over 600 tactical aircraft, and we now have the capability to deploy rapidly about four divisions (largely through our acquisition of U.S.-based fast sealift and maritime prepositioning in the Indian Ocean). To test these forces and

our rapid-deployment concepts, we have conducted a number of successful exercises with friendly regional states. Part of our continuing plan to assist regional states defend more effectively against Soviet aggression calls for the forward deployment, in peace-time, of certain Central Command forces. To date, political problems and access limitations have limited our success. Regional states' awareness of the range of threats to their security, however, has made them receptive to our military assistance programmes, foreign military sales, and military exercises.

Our improved capability to project significant forces quickly into the region helps to deter Soviet attack. Should deterrence fail, we could successfully defend the region with substantially fewer ground forces than the Soviets would need to seize and occupy it. We would need to come to rapid accord with them regarding access and host nation support, and the continued flow of defensive military strength for our defensive military operations.

## White House portrays Reagan as unaware

By Terence Hunt  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is keeping his distance from developments in the Iran-Contra scandal, and White House aides portray him as being only casually involved in a controversial decision to send arms to Tehran.

Reagan himself has little to say about it these days.

Although fallout from the sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to Nicaraguan Contra rebels dominates the news daily, Reagan has been virtually silent on the subject for weeks, leaving it to others to deal with what he knew and what he approved.

The president's last news conference — filled with Iran-Contra questions — was on Nov. 19. Now presidential

spokesman Larry Speakes says it will be some time in February, at the earliest, before Reagan holds another.

He has made no move to clear up confusion about the contradictory recollections of current and former members of his staff on key questions such as when he first authorised sending arms to Iran.

Instead, the White House seems content to let the story unfold from congressional investigations and eventually from the investigation by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh and his staff of former prosecutors.

"There is nothing you're going to do that gets this behind you. There is no big-bang solution," said one White House official, speaking privately.

Reagan will not call in former aides John Poindexter and Oliver

North. "There is nothing you can do to short-circuit this process," the official added, arguing that the administration's best strategy is to try to get out all the facts and promise to fix whatever was wrong. Both of whom have invoked constitutional protections against self incrimination and refused to answer questions in Congress — and ask them what they knew because that he was trying to be "the defence attorney, prosecutor, judge and jury," the official said.

Despite a multitude of questions about the Iran-Contra deal, Reagan has not made any public comment on it since two days before Christmas, when he said in a speech, "And I really mean, when all of these indications that maybe I know more than I'm talking about."

At the risk of portraying Reagan as being out of touch, White House officials have gone out of their way to emphasise that not only was he unaware that arms-sale money going to the Contras, but that he also had almost a hands-off attitude toward approving the arms shipments.

A White House official at a briefing for reporters distributed copies of a 2 1/2-page memorandum presented in Reagan in January 1986 setting out the administration's rationale for selling arms to Iran.

I'm trying to find, too, what happened."

A note scribbled on the document showed that Reagan did not even read the memo but "was briefed verbally from this paper."

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## Australian media face shakeup after takeover battle

By Francis Daniel  
Reuter

SYDNEY — The Australian media face a far-reaching shake-up with business tycoon Rupert Murdoch poised to gain control of the country's largest newspaper group, market analysts said on Jan. 16.

Murdoch emerged the winner of a six-week battle for the group, the Herald and Weekly Times (HWT), when his arch-rival, Robert Holmes A Court, announced a decision to withdraw his takeover bid.

Murdoch, born in Australia but now an American citizen, would have to make major structural changes to the group to adhere to the broadcasting and television act which restricts foreign ownership of local broadcasting interests to 15 per cent, the analysts said.

Government legislation is also pending in parliament to restrict ownership of newspapers and television and radio stations, which would further place a burden on Murdoch's expanding Australian media empire, they

said.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke gave an assurance on Jan. 16, that there would be no government intervention as long as Murdoch's takeover met all legal requirements.

Holmes A Court said in a radio interview that a single trans-Atlantic telephone call with Murdoch in New York helped reach a "sensible compromise" in the multi-billion dollar battle that has rocked the Australian stock markets.

Under the compromise, Holmes A Court will give up his interests in HWT in favour of Murdoch, who has offered 2.3 billion dollars (1.6 billion U.S.) for the group.

But Murdoch would sell to Holmes A Court HWT's subsidiary West Australian Newspapers Ltd. and its television station in Melbourne for \$60 million dollar (300 million U.S.).

Holmes A Court, regarded as the richest man in the country, would make an estimated profit of 100 million dollars (65 million U.S.) selling his HWT holdings to

Murdoch.

Murdoch, who owns the world's largest media empire, including major newspaper and broadcasting interests in the United States and Britain, would gain control of about 75 per cent of the Australian media industry, market analysts said.

The deal would also restore a family connection — Sir Keith Murdoch, the tycoon's father, headed the Herald group until his death in 1952. A Sydney newspaper commented that Sir Keith was still regarded as the patriarch of the organisation.

"It would be wrong to deny that it is an emotional moment for me," Murdoch said when he first announced his bid for the HWT on December 3.

HWT controls 14 metropolitan newspapers in five state capitals and television stations in Melbourne and Adelaide. Murdoch already owns News Corporation, the second largest domestic media group.

Describing the sudden end of the see-saw takeover battle, Holmes A Court said: "All the

essential ingredients were agreed within a single telephone call." "It was possible because Rupert Murdoch is a clear thinker and he is not petty in his commercial negotiations. Both of us gave way and reached a sensible compromise."

Holmes A Court agreed, however, that Murdoch's acquisition of HWT would involve "some restructuring" to meet media ownership regulations.

The Trade Practices Commission (TPC) has also been looking into the takeover bid, but Holmes A Court said these hurdles could be overcome without much difficulty.

The takeover has created a public controversy with journalists, trade union and community organisations expressing fears over a growing concentration of the domestic media.

The Australian Journalists Association (AJA) said the Holmes A Court-Murdoch deal did not alter its opposition to the takeover and it would take the issue to the TPC.

## Eureka catches Europeans' imagination

By Milan Ruzicka  
The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Eureka, Europe's high-tech cooperation programme, has made a better-than-expected start in streamlining national research, officials say.

Companies are attracted to Eureka because participation improves chances of receiving public money and offers foreign partners. But the programme, set up in 1985 to boost the technological and competitive edge of European companies, still faces funding problems.

"From a political idea less than two years ago, we have developed into a popular programme," said Xavier Fels, head of Eureka's newly opened secretariat in Brussels.

He said more companies than expected are joining the programme — which France proposed as Europe's answer to the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars."

Nineteen countries, including the 12 European Community nations, belong to the project, which aims to raise the competitiveness of European high-tech companies. Financing comes from public funds, private loans and the companies involved.

The EC's executive commission reports that since 1972, annual production of high-technology goods in Europe has grown by less than 5 per cent, compared with a 7.6 increase in the United States and 14 per cent in Japan.

To participate in Eureka, research must serve civilian aims, be commercially viable and involve companies, research institutes or individual scientists from at least two member countries. Some of the projects become eligible for public funding.

Eureka coordinates and spotlights projects but provides no funds of its own.

The 19 nations have endorsed 109 joint research projects, most involving computer technology and robotics, worth more than \$3.5 billion European currency units (\$3.7 billion).

The budget pales when compared with the \$26-billion Star Wars programme and the research funding of Japanese and U.S. companies.

One problem is Europe's divided market.

"With a few notable exceptions, (European) research and development policies are applied without any coordination," said the EC report.

Figures on the public share of Eureka project financing were not immediately available.

Daniel Cloquet, an official at the Union of EC Industries (UNICE), said he prefers a maximum of 30 per cent to come from governments, but that financial aid is not the programme's biggest drawing card.

"At least, not yet. Many companies think the most important element is the commitment by governments to ensure the commercial success (of Eureka research)," he said.

"This role of a matchmaker is probably more important than money, especially for small and medium-sized firms," Cloquet said.

He said private loans and venture capital will be the largest sources of funding, outside government subsidies and the participants' own financial commitments. UNICE wants public financing for Eureka projects to depend on the technological and financial risks and not to exceed 30 per cent, he said.

The EC commission, which wants to launch its own 7.7-billion-ECU (\$8.3-billion) five-year high-tech research programme, has given Eureka a lukewarm welcome. Publicly, the commission, a Eureka member, says its programme would complement Eureka's.

But privately, officials complain Eureka encroaches on EC turf and draws public funds away from research that would benefit the entire EC, rather than participating companies only.

One official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said more than half of Eureka's 72 initial programmes at least partly duplicate EC-backed research.

France and West Germany each have pledged more than \$200 million to Eureka, far more than any other country, and are among the staunchest opponents of the EC programme.

Researchers seeking EC funds complain of complex rules for participating in its programme, saying they are forced to publish their findings and are granted only limited ownership rights to their inventions.

Eureka, on the other hand, is fairly unstructured. It has no headquarters apart from a sparsely decorated office in Brussels that serves as a secretariat.

Any government, even those outside Europe, can join without having to participate in a project. Canada has earmarked \$20 million for Canadian companies that may want to join Eureka.

The EC official said that because of this loose structure, companies might use Eureka participation as a cloak for anti-competitive activities.

## Who rules Britain? Behind politicians are the Mandarins

By James M. Perry  
The Wall Street Journal

LONDON — In an episode of "Yes, Prime Minister," BBC-TV's smash comedy show, Sir Geoffrey Hastings, head of Britain's ultra-secretary-catching organisation, comes calling on Prime Minister Jim Hacker with an appalling tale.

One of his predecessors as head of M15 was himself a spy, Sir Geoffrey reveals.

"How much did he tell the Russians?" asks the prime minister.

"That hardly matters," says Sir Geoffrey, noting that with all the traitor-spies that preceded him there wasn't much left to tell.

"The point is, he was one of us. He joined M15 straight out of Oxford. Been in the civil service all his life."

The fictional colleague in the TV show was a "mandarin." Mandarins — and surely they are all patriots these days — do exist in real life. While other countries may have their own civil-service elites, the mandarins are uniquely British; there is nothing else quite like them. There are 41 of them, permanent secretaries at the top

of the civil-service heap-a-loof, secretive, privileged, highly educated.

Real ruling class? Some critics maintain they are Britain's real ruling class, responsible in no small measure for the nation's political and economic decline since World War II.

They have been in the news lately. The greatest mandarin of them all, Sir Robert Armstrong, the cabinet secretary and head of the domestic civil service, recently spent a lot of time and energy attempting to convince skeptical Australian judges that a book by a former M15 agent shouldn't be published. Under because it contains high-risk information and would encourage other retired agents to peddle their memoirs.

Nice touch in the truth-may-be-stranger-than-fiction department: The book suggests that the late Sir Roger Hollis, a former head of M15, was a Soviet agent.

The Australians enjoyed the spectacle of the elegant Sir Robert squirming under cross-examination by Malcolm

Tumbull, a hard-nosed Australian lawyer representing Peter Wright, the retired M15 agent who wants his book published. A judge is expected to rule soon.

Sure one day to enter standard books of quotations was Sir Robert's admission that sometimes in his role as chief mandarin he had to be "economical with the truth."

Who are they? So who are these mandarins (the name, used informally, originally referred to senior bureaucrats in the old Chinese empire)?

They are very high-ranking, permanent civil servants who lay out the options to the politicians. They aren't supposed to make policy, but they often point their bosses subtly in the "right" direction.

Sir Frank Cooper, a former permanent secretary at the Defence Ministry, says they represent continuity. "Politicians come and go. The permanent secretaries are there for life," he says.

Clive Ponting, a high-ranking civil servant for 15 years until he was arrested, tried — and

acquitted — for leaking state documents to a member of Parliament, says the selection system has hardly changed since it was first devised 130 years ago. It involves a highly selective complex of tests and interviews by senior civil servants that tends to favour candidates from Oxford and Cambridge. And it yields, he says, an "amateur administrative elite" in an age that requires highly skilled professionals.

"The successful mandarins," says Peter Hennessy, a British political commentator, "rise to the top as masters of ceremony for the ministers."

Sir Robert Armstrong is a classic example. He went to Eton College and then on to Oxford, where he studied Greek and Latin. He's famous for his memoirs, until not long ago writing them with a quill pen. Civil servants, he once said, "are those who serve the Crown with the pen rather than the sword."

But Sir Robert may be a bit of a museum piece. The cachet that has been attached to joining the civil service may be breaking down. "Everybody at Oxford and Cambridge," says Mr. Hennessy, "now wants to be a merchant banker."

## Greenpeace sets sail for the white continent

Dan Hayward reports on a risky polar winter research campaign, organised by Greenpeace in its quest to make sure Antarctica becomes a world park and not a sparring ground for exploitation.

IF the polar ice cap at Antarctica were to melt, it is estimated the oceans of the world would rise 300ft. Any upset in the fragile ecology of Antarctica could seriously disturb weather patterns and ocean food supplies in ocean currents as far as the northern hemisphere.

The environmental group Greenpeace believes the future of world's last great wilderness area is already at risk and it has made Antarctica its most urgent conservation campaign.

As part of that campaign a specially strengthened 603-tonne converted tug, bearing the familiar Greenpeace rainbow on its bow, sailed recently from Christchurch, New Zealand, hoping to establish the first non-government scientific research base for a party of four to winter over in Antarctica.

A similar attempt which failed last year brought heavy criticism

from New Zealand and Australian government ministers, Antarctic organisation officials and other conservation groups.

The science ministers of both Australia and New Zealand bluntly told the Greenpeace expedition to turn back before their ship was trapped in the ice. Greenpeace officials admit that last year's expedition was not properly prepared but claim this one is different.

This year's expedition carries a helicopter capable of lifting 1,200-lbs at a time, which means it can start off-loading supplies and equipment while the vessel is still 20 km from Cape Evans on Ross Island, where the shore party will land.

A fabricated five-room base was designed in West Germany to withstand the rigours of a polar winter and Greenpeace claims it exceeds the British Antarctic survey requirements.

If the expedition succeeds in establishing the winter base — the leader, Peter Wilkinson, admits the odds are no better than 50-50 because of thicker than usual ice again this year — a party of three men and a woman will spend the polar winter on a planned research programme. This will include studies of krill, the coastal fish population, the effect of heat loss from the human body and the impact of humans and pollution on the white continent.

Greenpeace hopes that by carrying out a scientific research programme it will show the world it is sincere in its concern for Antarctica and win support for its claim for observer status at the Antarctic Treaty mineral negotiations to determine future mineral exploration and exploitation of the Antarctic.

Greenpeace argues that future mining or oil drilling poses the most serious threat to Antarctica and will inevitably disrupt the wildlife and the ecology.

A major oil spillage of a rogue well pouring out oil in winter

would create a disaster which could affect the whole world, Mr. Wilkinson says. Oil pollution would take longer to break down in the polar region, because of the climate, than anywhere else in the world.

Some scientists suggest an oil spill could take hundreds of years to disperse. "We say don't tamper with something the world knows little about, but the future of the area is threatened by talks now being held behind closed doors," Mr. Wilkinson says.

The tug Greenpeace will take about two weeks to reach Ross Island — and that will require considerable luck and a relatively ice-free Ross Sea. Thick pack ice could throw the whole plan into jeopardy — last year Ross Island was completely inaccessible.

"We know there are a lot of risks but we are well prepared. If we can gain world support to have Antarctica turned into a world park all the risks will be worthwhile," says Mr. Wilkinson — Financial Times feature.

## Oxford prepares to elect new chancellor

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

OXFORD, England — Graduates of Oxford University, nine of Britain's intellectual powerhouses, are revelling in high-level intrigue as they elect a new chancellor to replace Harold MacMillan, the late Earl of Stockton.

The contest to fill Oxford's top post, held by the former Conservative prime minister for 26 years until his death on December 29, has developed into a political thriller because the voting next March will be open to some 40,000 electors, about half of the university's living alumni.

Many of them hold key positions in Britain in politics, industry, and the professions. Others are scattered around the world in more than 100 countries, including a handful from the eastern bloc.

The chancellorship is purely honorary. Chancellors receive no salary and are expected to pay their own expenses.

Their duties are hardly arduous — conferring honorary degrees on foreign and national dignitaries in June each year robed in medieval gown and cap at a ceremony conducted in Latin and known by the Greek word *encaenia* (renewal).

But the post is traditionally held by a top statesman or person of similar rank and candidates

mooted this time include heir to the throne Prince Charles, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and three of her predecessors and Lord Hailsham, the lord chancellor.

The non-resident job, first held by Bishop Robert Grossetest in 1233, is considered important because the chancellor is the university's standard bearer to the outside world.

But no one fails to see the light side of the contest.

"A striking feature about this election is that it is uniquely unimportant. There will be no great issues at stake," Oxford's professor of modern history Norman Stone told Reuters.

Yet at the same time, the choice of a new chancellor is being taken seriously both in Oxford and among former students. The prospect of a general election this year has only added to the political spice and as term resumes in Oxford, dons are hard at work at their favourite game — election intrigue and political infighting.

"Every high table is gossiping about it and there is a lot of talk in London clubs and both houses of parliament," Geoffrey Warnock, principal of Hertford College and a former vice-chancellor, told Reuters.

The national press has also weighed in with pre-election coverage, testimony to Oxford's enduring sway over Britain even at a time when its 800-year-old

university is not quite the exclusive seat of learning and influence that it once was.

The suggestion that Thatcher, herself a graduate of Oxford, might allow her name to be put forward as a candidate has been greeted as something of a bombshell in the university.

Two years ago, Oxford's 2,500-strong ruling congregation of senior members and academics voted against granting her an honorary doctorate in civil law in a protest against her government's cuts on education spending.

"That was a major scandal and has done Oxford nothing but harm," Lord Blake, provost of Queen's College, told Reuters.

Thatcher's supporters reckon she could win the contest for the chancellorship from the far larger convocation, the university's electorate made up of the 40,000 former members who hold an Oxford masters' degree, or M.A.

"It would not be beyond Thatcher to rather enjoy the prospect of such sweet revenge," one of her Conservative colleagues in parliament told Reuters.

But others doubted that she would want to risk putting forward her name in an election year.

Two former Conservative prime ministers, Edward Heath and Lord Home, and former Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson — all Oxford graduates — are also being tipped as

candidates.

If elected, Lord Wilson would be Oxford's first Socialist chancellor.

But college presidents and senior tutors, who claim to have their finger on the electoral pulse, say Heath and Wilson are both discounted and that Home is a distant outsider.

They see the most likely candidates as Lord Carrington, the former foreign secretary and current secretary general of NATO, and Roy Jenkins, a former Labour cabinet minister and first leader of the breakaway Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Allowances could be made for the fact that Carrington was not an Oxford man. Two previous distinguished chancellors, the Duke of Wellington and Oliver Cromwell, were also non-Oxonians.

The statutes do not stipulate that candidates must be from Oxford. The only qualification is that they be nominated by several members of convocation.

A left wing faction is thinking of fielding Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

The last election in 1960 was awash with intrigue and claims of good-natured sludgery. It was a hard-fought affair as MacMillan, the outsider, beat the official university candidate, the philosopher and diplomat Lord Franks, by 1967 votes to 1697.

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(b) training or experience in office administrative functions  
(c) very good knowledge of Arabic and English  
(d) ability to type in Arabic and English and stenographic skill in one language  
(e) experience in an international organisation is an asset.

Detailed applications should be sent to the following address:-

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P.O. Box 2270 Amman  
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### ADVERTISEMENT (2)

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(d) supervising the correspondence registry and follow-up of decisions  
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(f) arranging travel of experts and assisting in the organisation of meetings and training courses.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

(a) secondary education or equivalent (as a minimum) with training and studies relevant to the job  
(b) very good knowledge of Arabic and English — knowledge of French an advantage  
(c) ability to draft and type in English and Arabic  
(d) substantial experience in administrative and financial functions preferably in accounting and personnel administration in international organisations.

(2) SECRETARY (Grade L-3, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2500 per annum)

DUTIES: Bilingual secretary to the Director and the tasks include the following:

(a) assembling relevant data and information and maintaining office records and files  
(b) preparing the appointments and programmes and keeping track of matters requiring the attention of the Director  
(c) normal secretarial duties including taking dictation and typing in Arabic and English  
(d) drafting of routine correspondence and the preparation of summary translations of documents and reports  
(e) organising the meetings called by the Director.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

(a) secondary school (or equivalent) with study and training in secretarial work  
(b) very good knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge of French an advantage  
(c) shorthand and typing in English and Arabic at test standards  
(d) adequate experience as secretary preferably with experience in accounting and budgetary control in international organisations.

(3) CLERK/TYPIST (Grade L-3, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2300 per annum)

DUTIES include:

(a) typing of correspondence, monthly accounts statements and the payment and receipt vouchers.  
(b) replacing the Admin. Assistant during his absence in the preparation of monthly accounts, keeping the books and budgetary control  
(c) drafting routine correspondence and maintaining financial and administrative records  
(d) typing in English and Arabic  
(e) assisting in the organisation of meetings and training courses

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

(a) secondary school (or equivalent) with secretarial and accounting study and training  
(b) very good knowledge of English and Arabic, — knowledge of French an advantage  
(c) shorthand and typing in English and Arabic at test standards  
(d) sufficient relevant experience preferably in organisations or units having international relations.

Detailed applications should be sent latest by 28 January 1987 to the following address:-

Director,  
UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for the Arab States (ROSTAS)  
P.O. Box 2270 Amman.



# Lendl survives challenge to advance to quarterfinals

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — World no. 1 Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had to survive a testing workout Monday before overcoming American Dan Goldie to advance to the last eight of the \$1.65 million Australian Open tennis championships.

Lendl had to fight for almost three hours before downing the rookie professional 2-6, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7), 6-3.

Three other top players also made their way into the men's singles quarterfinals.

Defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the fourth seed, celebrated his 21st birthday with a lopsided 6-1, 6-0, 6-1 fourth-round triumph over 13th seeded American Robert Seguso.

Sixth-seeded Czech Miloslav Mecir and ninth-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden also moved into the last eight.

Mecir earned a meeting with Edberg by scoring an impressive 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Australian Mark Kratzmann, a former junior Wimbledon champion.

Jarryd will face Lendl in the last eight after downing unseeded Australian Peter Doohan, ranked 29th in the world, 6-1, 6-7 (2-7), 6-4, 7-6 (7-2).

No women's singles were scheduled Monday, the eighth day of the tournament, which is being

played at Kooyong for the last time.

Lendl, 26, a U.S. resident, didn't have such an easy time with Goldie as he expected. Goldie, 23, played superbly in the first set, and led Lendl 5-1 in the third set tiebreak before finally succumbing to big Czech's relentless power.

Lendl, aiming to win a Grand Slam tournament on grass for the first time, kept his nerve and concentration and clinched the third set with a remarkable diving drop volley after bravely saving off four set points.

Losing the crucial tiebreaker appeared to drain Goldie's confidence and Lendl, the U.S. and French Open champion, assumed complete control, although he only won on his fifth match point as Goldie stubbornly refused to fold.

"He served like a madman early on and it is always a relief to get through a match like that. Only a couple of millimetres separated me from losing that third set," Lendl said.

Goldie said he was encouraged by his performance. "I always felt I could play with the top pros and now I know I can," he said.

Jarryd was always in command against Doohan, who was extremely competitive, but ultimately outgunned.

The Swede, playing a singles tournament for the first time since September after being sidelined by injury, had mixed feelings about the match.

"I was satisfied with the way I played, but disappointed I let him into the match in the second set," he said.

Edberg's birthday victory was aided by an injury to Seguso's left knee. The American had said before the match that he felt he had no chance of defeating Edberg because of the injury.

Seguso, who was playing his first tournament for five months, will undergo an operation on the knee next week.

Edberg next meets the tall, 22-year-old Mecir, who holds a 3-1 career record against him and beat him in straight sets at Wimbledon last year.

Second seed Boris Becker had a day off Monday, giving him an opportunity to recover from a sore throat. He faces Australian Wally Masur in his fourth-round match Tuesday.

## Euro soccer roundup

### Maradona charges injury was 'malicious' damage

LONDON (R) — Diego Maradona, whose footballing career lurches between moments of triumph and agony, claimed his latest injury setback in the Italian Soccer League Sunday amounted to malicious damage.

The Argentine World Cup captain's face, contorted either by joy or pain, is a familiar image. The photographs adorning Monday's Italian newspapers, news and sports pages, unmistakably portrayed a man in difficulty.

Napoli, Maradona's team, beat Brescia 2-1 to stay top of the Italian League. This fact, though, was secondary to the state of Maradona's left ankle, into which two metal screws were inserted in 1983 and which failed him again Sunday when he was carried off after 61 minutes.

"Obviously Brescia knew of the problems my left ankle had been giving me over the past few days and they tormented me," he said. "Was it deliberate? I don't know, but it was certainly malicious. Such things shouldn't happen between people in the same business."

Maradona is expected to be fit to play Udinese in two weeks' time but said he had been advised not to play in a charity match for a South American selection in Japan next Saturday.

Interazionale stayed second in the table, two points behind Napoli, with a 2-1 win over Empoli, the newly-promoted side who began First Division life

impressively but is now in the lowly category.

AC Milan, though, lost 1-0 to struggling Ascoli, who had not won at home for seven months, and dropped from third to sixth accompanied by cries of "incredible" and "diabolical" from the media.

Roma's miserable goalless draw against Como was not relieved by news that Polish defender Zibigniew Boniek would be out for a month after breaking a toe in the first half.

In Spain, Real Madrid beat Real Sociedad 2-0 with goals by Spanish internationals Rafael Gordillo and Ricardo Gallego to retain second place two points behind Barcelona, who crushed Athletic Bilbao 4-1 on Saturday night.

Barcelona was in outstanding form at home to Bilbao, with British strikers Gary Lineker and Mark Hughes both scoring.

Englishman Lineker scored first, his 10th league goal of the season, to put Barcelona ahead in the 17th minute from a cross by Francisco Carrasco, who scored the second. Welshman Hughes added the third, Roberto Fernandez's header accounted for fourth while Bilbao's Ismael Urbani cut the deficit with a long-range shot.

Real Betis stopped third-placed Espanol's five-game winning sequence with a 2-0 home win, the goals coming from Luis Gail and Argentine striker Gabriel Humberto Calderon.

### Milwaukee downs Atlanta

NEW YORK (AP) — John Lucas, in his last chance to play in the NBA, wasted no time taking advantage of it.

Lucas, signed by Milwaukee on Saturday after 10 months away from professional basketball because of cocaine addiction, played a key role Sunday in the Bucks' 100-91 victory over Central Division leading Atlanta. He had 12 points, a team-high seven assists and bit a three-pointer with 1:50 left to put Milwaukee ahead to stay.

"When you've played for 10 years in this league, you know what to do on the court," Lucas said of his success.

Ricky Pierce led the Bucks with 20 points, while Mike McGee had 24 for Atlanta. Dominique Wilkins, who missed part of the game with a knee injury, was held to 18.

Lakers 115, Bulls 101

Magic Johnson went 6 for 6 in the fourth quarter as Los Angeles outscored Washington 32-20 in the final 12 minutes to beat Washington. Johnson scored 11 of his 26 points in the first six minutes of the final period. Jeff Malone scored 27 and Moses Malone 21 for the Bulls.

Celtics 122, Rockets 99

Boston won for the 11th time in 12 outings as Larry Bird scored 32 points. In their first meeting since last year's NBA championship series, the two teams stayed close for most of the first half until a 15-6 run gave Boston a 61-51 halftime lead. A 16-5 surge early in the third quarter then gave the Celtics a 77-59 advantage and they coasted to victory.

Warriors 116, Blazers 103

Golden State won at Portland for the first time since Dec. 8, 1981 as Joe Barry Carroll scored 36 points and Eric Floyd added 33 points and 10 assists.

### Salonen drops out of Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO (R) — Former world champion Timo Salonen of Finland pulled out of the Monte Carlo Rally Monday after finishing way behind the leaders in Sunday's last timed stage.

Salonen, runner-up last year in a Peugeot but driving a Japanese Mazda this time, finished Sunday's fifth stage 47 minutes 40 seconds behind winning team-mate Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden after three enforced stops because of a fault in the cooling system.

The Finnish driver did not join the rest of the 144-strong field for the start of Monday morning's two-day "common stage" from Grenoble.

Salonen had been outpaced in Sunday's opening series of timed sections by the three Lancias of Italy's Massimo Biasion, France's Bruno Saby and Finland's Juha Kankkunen, the reigning world champion.

Frenchman Dany Snobeck also pulled out when the gear-box of his Mercedes broke in Sunday's last timed stage. Swede Stig Blomqvist's four-wheel drive Ford Sierra had earlier lost ground because of transmission problems.

Biasion strengthened his overnight lead when he won Monday's first timed section over 3.2 kilometres from Saint-Jean-en-Royans, nine seconds ahead of Kankkunen and 32 clear of Saby as Lancia once again claimed top three places.

West German Walter Roehrl, four times winner of the Monte Carlo Rally, had to settle for fourth in his Audi, 42 seconds behind Biasion, with Blomqvist fifth a further 11 seconds adrift.

### Arsenal held to scoreless draw

LONDON (AP) — Coventry City, with a stiff defence led by Brian Kilcline and Trevor Peake, held English First Division leader Arsenal to a 0-0 home draw in a nationally televised match.

While running its unbeaten streak to 21 games, the gunners lost ground to the field of pursuers over the weekend, in which only three First Division matches were played because of the effects of last week's snow and record-breaking cold.

Arsenal gained one point from the draw at Highbury Sunday, for a season total of 52, just two points in front of Everton and seven ahead of defending champion Liverpool, both of which won on Saturday.

Coventry remained in eighth place with 37 points, one point behind idle Tottenham.

The visitors have now allowed just 24 goals in as many games this season and held Arsenal to one near-miss, a shot by Paul Davis in the 47th minute that, bit the right-hand post and bounced back.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### THE PESSIMISTS PREVAIL

North-South vulnerable North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 10 3 2  
♥ K 8 2  
♦ A K Q 7 3  
♣ 6

**EAST**  
♠ J 6  
♥ J 10 8 5 4  
♦ 10 6 2 9 4  
♣ A K Q 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 5 4  
♥ A Q 7 3  
♦ J 8 7  
♣ J 8 7

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass  
2♥ Pass 2♣ Pass  
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

When your contract appears easy, look for the worst possible scenario. Then take a look to see if you can develop countermeasures.

Once West made a black-suit takeout double, North decided there was no point in showing his spade suit; instead, he settled for a heart ruff. South's spade bid was an attempt to steer the contract into three no trump if North held a club guard. When North now raised spades, South bid the heart game in case his partner held four-card heart support. We are im-

pressed with East's decision not to double. He could not be sure four spades wasn't a better contract, and he felt no need to alert South to the fact that trumps were not breaking.

West led the king of clubs and shifted to a trump. Declarer won in dummy and, if trumps were no worse than 4-2, the play would be simple. Declarer can win with dummy's king, cross to hand with the jack of diamonds, ruff a club and draw two more rounds of trumps, leaving a master trump outstanding. Then he could run diamonds, and the most the defenders could get would be two club tricks and a trump.

The threat to the contract, however, lay in the possibility of a 5-1 trump break. Could that be handled?

Declarer found the way. He won the trump on the table, came to hand with the jack of diamonds and ruffed a club. The ace of spades provided the entry for another club ruff. Now declarer started to run diamonds. As the cards lay, the defenders were helpless. East did the best he could by ruffing the third diamond and exiting with a spade. Declarer won in dummy and led a good diamond, discarding his last spade. Whatever the defenders did, East's good trump was the only other trick they could collect.

### Argentina wins Pele Cup

SAO PAULO (R) — A goal from centre forward Dario Felman two minutes into the second half earned Argentina a 1-0 win over Brazil in the final of the Pele Cup veterans' international soccer tournament.

Felman's goal — a gift from Brazilian sweeper Djalma Dias — snatched victory for the Argentines after they had been forced to defend for much of the game on Sunday.

But goalkeeper Carlos Buticce produced an inspired display to deny the Brazilians time and again.

"Argentine soccer is in a state of grace," legendary Brazilian star Pele said as he presented Argentine skipper Miguel Angel Brindisi with the heavy trophy.

"Buticce must have made at least 50 saves, while our goalkeeper had very little work," said Pele, who played only in his nation's first match against Italy.

West German referee Walter Schweiller booked four players — including Felman — in a tense first half.

The Brazilians won a succession of free kicks just outside the Argentine penalty area but failed to convert their territorial advantage into goals. Rivelino saw five of his efforts from set pieces well saved by 44-year-old

Buticce.

Argentina replaced Carlos Babington with Rafael Albrecte after 20 minutes — the midfielder having pulled a muscle — and continued to contain the Brazilians until halftime.

But two minutes after the restart, Dias hit a weak backpass to his goalkeeper Renato to present Felman with the chance to break the deadlock. The alert striker rounded Renato with ease before stroking the ball into an empty net.

A goal down, the Brazilians attacked furiously for the remainder of the game but Buticce and the Argentine defence stood firm.

Brazilian captain Rivelino said afterwards: "I played with Buticce at Corinthians and, frankly, I don't remember having seen him play so well as he did today. He beat us by himself."

Argentine coach Carmelo Faraone said his side had not deserved to beat Brazil Sunday but were worthy winners of the first world soccer championship for seniors.

"Brazil were superior today. But no one can forget that we had beaten Brazil before (3-1 last Sunday) and that we scored 10 goals in five matches, an average of two per game," he said.

### S. African pulls away to take Houston Marathon

HOUSTON (AP) — Derrick May of South Africa pulled away from his final challengers in the 24th mile and went on to win the Houston Marathon in 2 hours, 11 minutes, 51 seconds for the biggest payday of his career.

May received \$22,000 for his first major marathon victory. Runner-up Geir Kvernmo of Norway was 15 seconds back in 2:12:06.

Bente Moe of Norway took the lead in the seventh mile and pulled away to win the women's division in 2:32:37. She beat defending

champion Veronique Marot of Britain by exactly three minutes.

May broke out of a pack of five other runners at the 24th mile of the 26-mile, 385-yard race, but wasn't confident of victory until near the end.

"I don't have very good eyesight, so I looked around when I was at 25 miles and no one was there," said May, who had earned \$15,000 for a third-place finish at Pittsburgh last year.

"I looked back again at 26 miles and then I started to feel confident."

Sam Ngatia of Kenya, the runner-up in 1984, finished third in 2:12:23, and former University of Texas-El Paso teammate Alfredo Shahanga of Tanzania was fourth in 2:12:27.

Allan Zachariasen of Norway finished fifth in 2:12:43 and Brian Sheriff of Zimbabwe was sixth in 2:13:40.

Guillermo Yzquierdo of Mexico led for the first 15 miles before fading to eighth in 2:14:25.

Sylvie Bonnet of France was third among the women in 2:37:47 and Evy Palm of the United States was fourth in 2:38:39.

### Stars and Stripes earns chance to challenge Australia for America's Cup

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — Stars and Stripes claimed its place in the America's Cup finals Monday when it beat New Zealand by one minute, 29 seconds and continued the Americans' drive toward yachting's biggest trophy.

New Zealand hit the buoy on the final rounding while moving to overtake Stars and Stripes and the American boat sped off to the finish line.

Stars and Stripes won the best-of-seven challenger finals 4 to 1 and will face an Australian boat in the final series starting Jan. 31.

In the best-of-nine defender finals, Kookaburra III overcame a broken backstay on the fifth leg and defeated Australia IV by one minute, 13 seconds to go ahead 4 to 0 in their competition.

Both Australian boats flew protest flags.

Stars and Stripes led the challengers' race by 36 seconds after the sixth leg of the eight-leg Indian Ocean course. But the next leg was downwind and New Zealand was close enough to steal the powerful breeze from the leader.

Chris Dickson steered his boat into position to cause the spinnaker on Dennis Conner's Stars and Stripes to flutter toward the end of the seventh leg. Conner's lead was cut to just nine seconds as Dickson appeared ready to round the buoy. Instead, New Zealand banged into the mark. The boat had to re-round the mark and lost all the ground it had gained on that downwind run.

By the time New Zealand could get around the mark again, it was behind by 39 seconds and Conner was home free.

Stars and Stripes had lost the start by one second but charged 42

seconds advantage on the first beat to windward. But on the second beat, a powerful 28-knot wind ripped Conner's Genoa and New Zealand cut the margin to 14 seconds by the end of that leg.

It was down to eight seconds after the first reach, but back up to 16 seconds at the next rounding as New Zealand attempted to change a spinnaker.

In the defenders' race, Kookaburra III's lead was just six seconds after the second leg then it boosted the advantage to 53 seconds on the third leg, heading into the wind, and it never dropped below 50 seconds at any of the remaining marks.

"It's pretty tough to see a dream finished," said Michael Fay, New Zealand's syndicate head.

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Inquiries: 662337

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5335/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3581/86	Canadian dollars
	1.8110/20	West German marks
	2.0425/35	Dutch guilders
	1.5165/75	Swiss francs
	37.60/65	Belgian francs
	6.0650/0700	French francs
	1290/1291	Italian lire
	150.60/65	Japanese yen
	6.5000/50	Swedish crowns
	7.0400/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.8750/8800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.50/422.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices fell back in line with the lower opening on Wall Street, which was hit by the weakness in the dollar. Dealers said the lower dollar was having a direct negative impact on internationally traded equities here.

News of an unexpected £1.22 billion provisional repayment to the U.K. public sector in December, against forecasts of a £500 million repayment helped to lift the market in moderate trading to mid-session.

By 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 index was at its low on the day at 1,776.0, down 13.0 on Friday's close, and well below the high of 1,788.4 at 1210 GMT achieved after the PSBR news.

The PSBR figures gave a cumulative borrowing requirement in the first nine months of the fiscal year of £4.5 billion, against £7.6 billion in the same period last year. News of a higher than expected 0.2 per cent rise in November U.K. industrial output also helped shares rally from their morning lows.

Oil shares, which have been helping the market move up in recent sessions, faltered Monday. News of an escalation of the Gulf war was raising worries about stability in OPEC.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1987

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Wind up some of the specific items that have been requiring your attention. Be thoughtful and considerate of other persons. Don't give in to angry thoughts.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Handle the usual routines today. Be careful in outside affairs so that you maintain your poise.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Make plans for recreation in the near future. Be more cooperative instead of argumentative with co-workers.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get your home running smoothly in the morning, but be careful not to overspend for entertainment tonight.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Get busy at vital communications. Turn to persons who can help to bring more order into your home.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Financial affairs can be handled wisely. Take care that you drive carefully, especially in the evening.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You can easily gain the things you want the most. You can't rely on a financial wizard, so don't be disappointed.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You know exactly how to gain a wish tonight. Don't be too forceful with others in making headway.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** It would be wise to follow the advice of a good friend in order to gain a personal aim. Don't break promises.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Be sure to handle civic duties during your spare time. Avoid a noisy group of friends.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Do something about the new ideas that assail you. Take no risks with your credit or good name.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Do something thoughtful for your mate. Don't get fooled by any new contacts you've made.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Try not to upset your mate and make every effort to maintain peace. Take it easy tonight.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will do very well at studies and will have the ability to set up a plan and carry through with it successfully. Teach this one the importance of cooperation. Sports are good for building up the health and energy in life. This book worm will be a stickler for neatness.

## THE Daily Crossword by Dorothy B. Martin

ACROSS

1. From bubbles
2. Wk.
3. Chin. gettin
4. Bay
5. Budget
6. Calabash cash
7. Fr. gift to US
8. In. denot
9. Real estate unit
10. S.C. river
11. 23 down
12. Eyelid problem var.
13. Sit obstacle course
14. Away from wind
15. Clout
16. Old NY port of debarkation
17. A. Gershwin
18. Secular
19. Ship weight
20. Biblical murderer
21. Dr. gp.
22. Washington's home
23. Possessions
24. "— of Green
25. Calico"
26. Think
27. Pound for one
28. Cruising
29. Tail candles
30. A. Whitney
31. Gate receipts
32. Lindbergh's plane
33. E. vine city
34. Club member
35. See eagles
36. Actual
37. Legal matter
38. Agree flow

DOWN

1. Seek info by article
2. Upon
3. Winged
4. Like on
5. Grain of old time
6. Floot
7. Trouble
8. Shine
9. Cover d—
10. Encircled
11. Comic Johnson
12. Comic Marsha
13. Impoverished
14. Vanish
15. Ingredient
16. Barbed
17. Down goddess
18. Incline
19. Biblical direction
20. Alpaca
21. Peasantry
22. By oneself
23. Climbing vine
24. In protusion
25. Shiny velvet
26. Daring feat
27. Makers
28. K.A. native
29. Brigadier
30. Church section
31. Kind of bread
32. Cell on
33. Netherlands town
34. Hazard
35. In addition
36. Tyrant
37. Church section
38. Kind of bread
39. News
40. Family circle member
41. Baltic canal
42. Edoesee
43. Bravo in
44. Barcelona
45. Garland

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1. FLOOT
2. TROUBLE
3. SHINE
4. COVER D—
5. ENCIRCLED
6. COMIC JOHNSON
7. COMIC MARSHA
8. IMPOVERISHED
9. VANISH
10. INGREDIENT
11. BARBED
12. DOWN GODDESS
13. INCLINE
14. BIBLICAL DIRECTION
15. ALPACA
16. PEASANTRY
17. BY ONESELF
18. CLIMBING VINE
19. IN PROTUSION
20. SHINY VELVET
21. DARING FEAT
22. MAKERS
23. K.A. NATIVE
24. BRIGADIER
25. CHURCH SECTION
26. KIND OF BREAD
27. CELL ON
28. NETHERLANDS TOWN
29. HAZARD
30. IN ADDITION
31. TYRANT
32. CHURCH SECTION
33. KIND OF BREAD
34. NEWS
35. FAMILY CIRCLE MEMBER
36. BALTIC CANAL
37. EDOESSEE
38. BRAVO IN
39. BARCELONA
40. GARLAND

## 'Protectionism hinders Third World economies'

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Protectionism is threatening efforts by developing countries to grow their way out of debt by exporting more, West Germany's central bank said in a report issued Monday.

Economic growth in industrialized countries, an essential condition for developing countries to boost exports, started to slow down in 1985 although it averaged a satisfactory three per cent between 1983 and 1986, the Bundesbank said.

Furthermore, these (developing) countries are seriously affected by increased protectionist tendencies in industrialized countries, which is making their efforts to adjust their economies more difficult, it said.

Unfortunately efforts to limit protectionism have fallen back rather than making progress in recent years, although countless resolutions have called for markets to be opened more and trade to be increasingly liberalized, it added.

The Bundesbank said U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's debt relief plan — the "Baker initiative" — was all right in theory, but its implementation had been unsatisfactory.

The initiative calls for debtor countries to intensify their

economic adjustment through growth-oriented investments and giving more room to market forces. In return international financial organizations and banks will provide more credits.

But growth in industrialized countries and a reduction of protectionist barriers are essential to give developing countries the opportunity to export more, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank warned that some developing countries were making insufficient efforts to adjust.

"It is not unusual for medium and long-term stabilization and growth goals in developing countries to be set aside for policies appearing to offer short-term benefits," it said.

This puts at risk progress made so far, encourages capital flight and discourages potential foreign investors, it said.

On the plus side, international interest rates have fallen sharply since 1984, meeting one of the major demands of debtor countries. Interest payments by developing countries in 1986 were probably more than \$14 billion lower than in 1984 — representing almost one fifth of their entire interest burden, it said.

## Prominent Dutch company withdraws from S. Africa

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Dutch-based multinational SHV, which has been plagued by a series of anti-apartheid arson attacks in The Netherlands, announced Monday that it would halt its business operations in South Africa.

SHV, which owns a 40 per cent interest in five Makro department stores in South Africa and has a coal trading office in Johannesburg, is the first major Dutch company to pull out of South Africa.

SHV Chairman Paul Fentener Van Vlissingen told reporters at a Monday news conference that "distressed and forced by terrorist action, (SHV) will take steps toward a complete withdrawal of its investments in South Africa."

The pullout measure is "effective immediately," Mr. Fentener said.

The SHV announcement followed Friday's refusal by the Dutch government to underwrite the company's fire insurance, after a spate of anti-apartheid arson attacks had destroyed three of the company's six Makro stores in The Netherlands over an eighteen-month period.

Responsibility for those attacks has been claimed by the Revolutionary Anti-Racist Action (RARA), which said in its communiqués that the arson attacks were a protest against SHV's involvement in South Africa.

SHV claimed the attacks have caused at least 150 million guilders (\$70 million) damage. There have been no casualties.

In his Monday announcement, Mr. Fentener said "the executive board of directors... very much regrets that it is necessary to concede to terror."

Profit from SHV operations in South Africa totalled approximately two million guilders (\$980,000) last year.

Mr. Fentener gave no immediate details on how the South African pullout would affect the jobs of approximately 2,000 people employed by the South African Makro stores and the Johannesburg coal trading office.

South African embassy spokesman, Mr. Johan Van Rensburg, called the SHV move "an unfortunate development."

## Indonesian airline loses \$13.5m

JAKARTA (R) — The state-owned airline Garuda Indonesia posted a loss in calendar 1986 of 22 billion rupiah (\$13.5 million) and could lose as much as 52 billion rupiah (\$31.5 million) in 1987, the company said Monday. It was the fifth straight year Garuda has announced a loss. The company lost 34 billion rupiah (\$30 million) in 1985, according to its financial office. Garuda's bid to take off as a major regional airline has been hampered by its \$750 million debt, and its operating losses in the 1980s have been caused by servicing the debt, company spokesman, Mr. Sofyan Alty, said. Garuda borrowed \$1.2 billion in the late 1970s and early 1980s to buy nine Airbus A300 planes, as it expanded its international flights to four continents. But passenger loads, particularly for international flights, have been declining since 1982, leaving six or seven of the wide-bodied jets idle at any one time, he said.

## Iran-Iraq war casts pall over Gulf economies, investments

BAHRAIN (R) — Latest Iran-Iraq war developments have cast a cloud over hopes for economic recovery in Gulf Arab countries and hit investment, bankers and businessmen in the region said Monday.

They said international trade with Iran and Iraq had slumped to its lowest level since the early days of the war, while Gulf Arab states had spent heavily on defence and internal security.

The sources said the business community was increasingly jittery about Iranian offensive near Basra, Iraq's second largest city, on the southern waterfront.

"Escalation of the war is causing considerable consternation in the business community. It is very uncomfortable," a Bahrain-based investment banker said.

Shipping in the Gulf has been disrupted by the "tanker war," an extension of Iran's ground conflict.

More than 90 merchant vessels were hit last year in attacks in the waterway, a major commercial artery for Saudi Arabia and its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Higher world oil prices, engineered in December by OPEC, ironically allowed Iran and Iraq to gear their economies to cash payments for strategic imports such as foodstuffs, weapons and essential spare parts for industry, the sources said.

Both warring countries, as well as Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE among GCC states, are members of 13-nation OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

The Gulf business community — from the bustling port of Dubai in the UAE to the banking centres of Bahrain, Riyadh and Jeddah — has long resigned itself to disruptions caused by the war.

Before Iran launched its latest offensive late in December after the OPEC meeting in Geneva, hopes were rising in the area that higher oil prices would boost economies.

But bankers said this optimism has been tempered with the new Iranian offensive which has

caused considerable uncertainty in the region.

GCC states, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, have given Baghdad considerable financial support during the war.

"Hopes for the region have hinged on two factors — an end to the war and rising oil prices. But we all assumed there would be an equitable peace or that Iraq would not be allowed to lose," one banker said.

"Any businessman thinking of investing in the Gulf will think twice at the moment," he added. But bankers said there had been no panic withdrawal of investment funds, while some trading centres, such as Dubai, were relatively buoyant.

Key private sector industries, however, are being starved of fresh foreign investment and in many Gulf states a large slice of expenditure is now devoted to defensive, they said.

Saudi Arabia plans to spend 60.8 billion riyals (\$10.2 billion) on defence this year, nearly 30 per cent of total budget outlay.

The war has also disrupted traditional forms of trade finance, with few, if any, banks now prepared to enter into business with Tehran or Baghdad, the

bankers said.

Iraq, in the middle of negotiations with international creditor banks for deferment of repayments on a \$500 million loan, has found itself needing more for day-to-day import finance through normal letters of credit.

A Japanese businessman, recently in Baghdad, reported increasing demand in the Iraqi capital for basic foodstuffs but said higher oil prices had enabled the government to stave off an impending financial crisis by paying cash for essential items.

Iraqi oil exports are now thought to be running at a steady 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d), while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are producing an extra 300,000 b/d on behalf of Baghdad as a contribution to the war effort, oil industry sources said.

Bankers said Basra had little economic importance. A 140,000 b/d refinery there has long been shut down and light industry has ground to a halt, while its port has not operated since the war started.

A Japanese businessman recently in Tehran said Gulf Arab trade with Iran could now be only a fifth of 1985 levels.

## Gold hits three-month high as dollar tumbles

LONDON (R) — The price of gold hit a three-month high Monday as the dollar tumbled and bullion traders forecast that the precious metal, which has been buoyed by unrest in South Africa, would rise further in value this year.

Gold was fixed in London at \$421.25 an ounce, its highest for three months and well up on its closing price on Friday of \$416.

The dollar plunged to a record low below 150 Japanese yen Monday in Tokyo and opened sharply lower on European foreign exchanges, touching a low of 1,804.0 West German marks in early trading.

The steep decline in the dollar from around 2.2 marks a month ago has caused a flight into gold which investors see as a safe haven for wealth in times of currency uncertainty.

Most dealers say gold trading peaked during 1987 and predict it will trade in a range of \$400 to \$500 compared with an average of \$368 last year.

Swiss analysts and dealers did not fear serious disruptions in output from South Africa, which supplies more than 80 per cent of the West's needs, but said developments there would continue to influence prices.

U.S. analysts said renewed racial strife in South Africa would support gold prices this year.

A major disruption in South African mine production would have some effect on the gold market, said Mr. Raymond Schenk, chief gold trader for Credit Suisse in New York said. "I do not believe that the stock market can continue to run away. When stocks decline, some of the profits created by the rally will go into the commodities market."

## French government sells Paribas shares to public

PARIS (R) — More than 14.7 million shares of state banking group Cie Financiere de Paribas went on sale in French banks and post offices Monday in the biggest share offering ever made on the Paris stock market.

The sale of Paribas, nationalised by the Socialists in 1982, is the second in a programme by the right-wing government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to privatise 65 state companies. The glassmaking firm of Saint Gobain was sold off in November.

In Monday's sale, 6.3 million shares were also simultaneously offered to foreign buyers, mainly in Britain, Switzerland and West Germany at the same price of 405 francs (\$65) a share.

Also, 8.5 million more shares were placed with corporate and institutional shareholders and 3.5 million were offered to Paribas employees at a five-per-cent discount.

While investors rushed to buy, opposition Socialist politicians accused the government of giving public assets away cheap to the capitalist cronies.

But stockbroker Nivard, Flomoy et Cie, specialists in Paribas securities, reported heavy demand for the shares from small private investors on the first day

of the two-week sale.

"Buying interest is far above what we saw for Saint Gobain and it looks as if allocations are going to have to be scaled down a lot," one broker said.

Saint Gobain's trailblazing offering of 19.0 million shares at 310 francs a share in November was oversubscribed 14 times.

In addition to the straight share sale, investors holding 25 per cent of Paribas capital in the form of 11.7 million non-voting investment certificates will have until March 27 to convert those to shares by a one-for-one swap, if they wish.

As an inducement to small investors, the government says that buyers of up to 50 Paribas shares would be offered up to five free shares if they held their stock for 18 months.

Paribas, a financial services giant with historical roots in France and the Netherlands, was valued last week at 17.5 billion francs (\$2.9 billion).

The valuation surprised brokers and was attacked by Socialist opposition deputies in the national assembly — before the announcement, market analysts had estimated the group's value at 20 billion francs (\$3.3 billion) and suggested a likely pricing at 430 francs a share.

## Dhaka, Moscow sign barter protocol

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh and the Soviet Union will exchange goods worth \$70.5 million this year under a barter agreement signed here Sunday, the official BSS news agency said. It said the trade volume would increase by about seven per cent over that of last year. Bangladesh exports jute goods, leather, tea and readymade garments to the Soviet Union and imports diesel oil, cotton, cement, zinc ingot, tractors and machinery, it said.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp

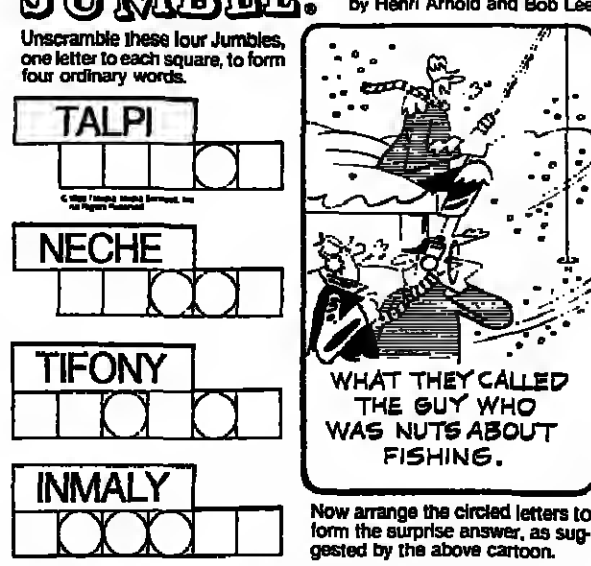


## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"I promised you I'd paint the house this weekend!"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: A "TALPI" - "NECHE" - "TIFONY" - "INMAY"

Yesterday's Jumbles: RANCH PORGY DENTAL JACKET

Answer: What some not-so-young actors find it difficult to do — ACT THEIR AGE



## China expels top scientist from Communist Party

PEKING (R) — China has expelled top scientist Fang Lizhi for causing last month's national student protests by advocating a Western-style democratic system for China, the official New China News Agency said Monday.

Fang, a 51-year-old scholar who has won numerous international awards, was sacked last week as vice-president of the university in the east China city of Hefei where the demonstrations for more democracy and freedom of speech began.

Fang, hailed by some students as China's equivalent to Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, is the second party member to be expelled following the protests which also led to the resignation of party chief Hu Yaobang last Friday.

Leading liberal writer Wang Ruowang was expelled last week for advocating Western ideas in his speeches and writings.

The agency said the party decision had listed "facts showing that he is no longer qualified for party membership," including statements by him that Marxist-Leninism was out of date and of no use as a model for China.

The party statement said that besides stirring students to make trouble, Fang — one of the most brilliant scientists of his generation — had also tried to incite intellectuals against the party, causing "grave consequences."

It said he made many public speeches in recent years which advocated bourgeois liberalisation in opposing the

party's four principles of the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's leadership and Marx-Lenin-Mao thought.

Chinese students had said that besides actively promoting democracy in his own college, Fang made speeches in campuses in Peking and in the eastern cities of Hangzhou and Shanghai, where tens of thousands took to the streets late last month.

The party statement said students in Hefei demonstrated a day after Fang told them: "Democracy is not a favour bestowed from above, and it should be won by people's own efforts."

It also accused of trying to Westernise China completely and quoted him as saying: "I am for the idea that everybody should join the party to change its true colour. I officially declare that I will change the party."

Before his public disgrace, Fang was hailed by an official academic journal as the kind of intellectual China needs and party officials have in the past also cited him as an "exemplary Communist."

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said in Tokyo Monday recent student demonstrations in his country will have no effect on Peking's basic policies, a spokesman for Japan's most

powerful economic organisation said.

Mr. Tian, on the second day of a 10-day official visit to Japan, told economic leaders China would continue its "open-door" external policy and modernisation of agriculture, industry, defence and technology, the spokesman for Keidanren — the Federation of Economic Organisations told Reuters.

Mr. Tian made no direct reference to the sudden removal of Mr. Hu Yaobang as Communist Party leader last week, but he said that less than 20,000 of China's two million students had staged demonstrations.

Meanwhile East European sources said Monday Hu was forced to resign in disgrace because he had actively worked against the policies of top leader Deng Xiaoping.

The sources said the new party chief Zhao Ziyang told a visiting Hungarian delegation Sunday that Hu had committed serious errors of ideology and policy which went against the decisions of the party meeting in December 1978 at which Mr. Deng returned to power.

Mr. Z. said the nationwide demonstrations last month by students calling for more democracy had convinced the party leadership that Hu had to be removed from office.

The 1978 party meeting, the third plenum of the 11th party congress, approved the wide-ranging reform programme which Mr. Deng has since been pushing through.

## 6 hurt in Brisbane mailroom blast

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — A package exploded Monday at a mail sorting office and injured six people. An anti-Turkish group claimed responsibility, but police said firecrackers may have gone off accidentally.

The explosion ripped through the Roma Street Mail Exchange at 11:30 a.m., destroying the ground floor, just as sorter Frank Rich placed a large parcel on his desk for examination.

Rich, who was working on overseas parcels in the exchange's customs section, was reported in critical condition at the Royal Brisbane Hospital. Five other workers received minor injuries.

An Australian Post spokesman said there might have been more casualties had the explosion not occurred as shifts changed.

Customs officer Robert Shackleford said he was upstairs when the explosion occurred.

"I was lifted about six inches off my feet. We thought a piece of the mail machinery had exploded and saw smoke coming through the floor," he said. "The air was thick with smoke and the smell of gunpowder."

"People were smashing windows trying to get out," he said.

Police said it may have been a suitcase that exploded.

The building was cordoned off while police and army bomb disposal units checked the building for additional explosives. They exploded another suitcase in a pile of parcels to be processed, but found only clothes inside.

An anonymous telephone caller to the Associated Press in Sydney claimed responsibility on behalf of the Greek-Armenian-Bulgarian Front.

"We are against the growing ties between Australia and Turkey," the man said, and threatened more bombings.

Police said they took the claim seriously but also were working on a theory that firecrackers sent from overseas to celebrate the Chinese New Year may have exploded accidentally.

## Pakistan denies Indian report of troop buildup

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Armed Forces Monday denied an Indian report that they were massing troops along the frontier between the two rival countries. "This is all false," Chief Armed Forces spokesman Brig. Siddiq Salik told Reuters.

He reiterated charges first made in November that India had concentrated forces along the 3,000 kilometre border, saying all but two divisions of its army were facing Pakistan.

The two countries, which have fought three wars since independence from Britain in 1947, have running disputes over several issues and often swap charges of aggressive intentions.

The Press Trust of India (PTI), which often reflects the New Delhi government's view on sensitive issues, said Sunday that Islamabad had stationed 14 of its 17 divisions along the border.

It had brought forward extra supplies of ammunition, mines, tanks and guns, called up 10,000 reservists and postponed all leave, PTI said. The Indian Defence Ministry declined to comment.

A Western military expert in Islamabad dismissed the PTI charge as "baloney" and said he had seen no evidence to support the allegations.

Pakistan had been carrying out

its normal winter exercises, many of which were held in the border region, but these were mostly over last month, the expert said.

Brig. Salik said the Pakistani Foreign and Defence ministries were considering issuing a formal contradiction of the Indian report. "We are not reacting to the Indian concentration."

He said that apart from two divisions facing China on India's north-eastern frontier, the entire Indian army was deployed along the Pakistani border, which runs from the Arabian Sea to the heights of the Himalayas.

The Indian army has some 960,000 men compared to Pakistan's 450,000 soldiers, according to estimates of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Pakistan voiced fears about alleged Indian troop concentrations in November. President and Armed Forces Chief Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said in a newspaper interview that about 14 divisions, the equivalent of the entire Pakistani army, were grouped in India's Rajasthan state.

But he said Pakistan would not be provoked into taking military counter-measures as it was on a "peace offensive" towards its giant neighbour.

## Sikh gunmen kill Gandhi party leader in Punjab

NEW DELHI (T) — Suspected Sikh extremists shot dead a former Punjab Minister and his bodyguard in the north Indian state this morning, police said.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said four gunmen escaped in a white car after killing Joginder Pal Pandey and bodyguard Sohan Lal, both Hindus, in Punjab's Ludhiana industrial city.

An indefinite curfew was imposed on the city following the incident to prevent an outbreak of communal violence, police told Reuters in Chandigarh, Punjab's capital.

Ludhiana has a mixed Hindu-Sikh population.

Police said extremists opened fire on Pandey and Lal as they were waiting near a filling station to put petrol in their car.

Pandey, 60 was a widely respected political leader and had been Punjab general-secretary of India's ruling Congress I Party, police said.

He served for more than eight years as a minister holding the

portfolios of health, Public works and transportation in the previous Congress (I) government in the state, police said.

The latest killing raised the death toll in extremist related violence to 37 this year in Punjab, where militant Sikhs are battling for an independent homeland.

Unofficial figures put the death toll last year at 697. Most of India's 16 million Sikhs live in Punjab.

Police and paramilitary troops stormed the Golden Temple complex in Punjab's Amritsar city on Saturday night and arrested six suspected extremists and detained 54 others, police said.

Police officials defended the action to enter the Sikhs' holiest shrine, saying they had information that two extremists, sought by them, were being tortured by a rival group hiding in the complex.

But police entry into the temple brought strong protests from Sikh religious leaders who described the action as "state terrorism."

## Pravda editor criticises Soviet emigration policy

MOSCOW (R) — Pravda editor-in-chief Viktor Afanasyev criticised Soviet emigration policy Monday, saying that delays in processing requests for exit visas were creating negative publicity for Moscow in the West.

His comments in the Communist Party newspaper were a rare case of public treatment of a highly sensitive topic in the Soviet Union, taking the Kremlin's campaign for greater frankness into the previously untouched area of human rights.

Afanasyev, who is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and holds other official positions as well as running Pravda, made the remarks in a commentary on his recent visit to Canada.

He said a number of human rights issues, including the situation of Soviet Jews, were

raised during a sharp two-hour discussion with about 20 Canadian members of parliament.

"It seems to us that all is not right here," Afanasyev said in reference to emigration policy. "Bureaucratic behaviour has penetrated here as well. Questions are not always resolved smoothly and quickly."

"We are dragging out, dragging out decisions about the departure of a dissident. The Western press raises a big anti-Soviet fuss."

Referring indirectly to a new law on emigration that took effect on Jan. 1 this year, Afanasyev said he had explained the meaning of changes regarding Soviet exit policy.

"Everything will be simpler and quicker," he said, adding that this meant people who wanted to leave would not have time "to become great."

## Publishers, editors to set up fund to fight censorship

LONDON (R) — Media publishers and editors from 39 countries have agreed to create a fund to challenge censorship in court and to set up a hot line to help journalists subjected to harassment.

The agreement was reached at the end of a two-day meeting in London which discussed ways of combating press censorship around the world and of helping those in jail or in trouble because of their reporting.

The conference, the first of its kind devoted entirely to problems of censorship, was sponsored by the World Press Freedom Committee, which groups 32 news organisations in five continents.

Participants backed a final declaration condemning what it called the growing use of force by governments and criminal forces seeking to intimidate the news media.

"In a world that is becoming increasingly one through new communications technologies, press freedom is indivisible," it said.

"When censorship applies anywhere, it restricts access of the public everywhere to full knowledge of events. We intend by this meeting to help create an

atmosphere in which censorship is recognised for what it is — a denial of human rights."

The document, called the Declaration of London, said borders should be open to foreign journalists to travel freely in each country and have access to official and unofficial news sources.

The resolution called for the "creation of a fund against censorship" to support legal challenges to censorship measures, and to other abuses of press freedom.

It said a censorship hot line should be established as a clearing house for complaints by journalists subjected to direct or indirect censorship.

"This contact mechanism should be used by them in seeking assistance and advice, and would help in focusing international publicity on the abuses to which they have been subjected," it said.

Delegates pledged to keep up the fight against censors by compiling lists of governments that muzzled the press.

The declaration supported the idea of sending fact-finding missions to countries with strict press regulations and said the first of these would try to visit South Africa.

## COLUMNS 768

### Heart disease kills more in U.S.

MONTEREY, California (AP) — Heart and circulatory diseases will kill almost 1 million Americans this year as the cost of the nation's major cause of death rises to \$85.2 billion, the American Heart Association has said. Nearly 540,000 of the deaths will occur among 1.5 million heart attack victims, the non-profit group said in releasing its statistical outlook for the year, published in the booklet, "1987 Heart Facts." Because the average heart attack victim waits three hours before seeking help, about 350,000 of them will die before reaching a hospital, the association said.

### Fossil of pterodactyl found in N. Korea

TOKYO (R) — A fossilised tailed pterodactyl estimated to be 150 million years old has been found in North Korea, the North Korean central news agency reported. The fossil, discovered 40 metres underground in Sinuiju on the west coast, is the first of its kind found in Asia, it said. "The length of its body is short and tail is long. The head is short and high, and the hind legs are very long, the paws being like those of birds of prey." The agency gave details of its wing structure which it said "proves that pterodactyls lived in our country much longer than those found in other areas."

### 40% of crimes committed by strangers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fewer than half of the 20 million violent crimes in the United States from 1982 through 1984 were by people who were total strangers to the victims, according to a federal study released recently. The survey of 58,000 households conducted twice a year by the Census Bureau found that 46 per cent of robberies, rapes and assaults, including homicides, were committed by people whom the victims did not know, even by sight. "It is often said that the fear of crime is largely a fear of strangers," according to a statement of Steven R. Schlesinger, director of the bureau of justice statistics which issued the report.

### Cities to fight crime in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian President Virgilio Barco said his government has allowed cities and towns to set up civilian brigades to fight crime. Barco said the uniformed guards, made up of selected high school graduates and unemployed youths, will receive special training from the national police. The plan is part of wide-ranging decentralisation reforms that Barco explained during a radio and television address. He said the reforms are aimed at giving more power to local town councils. Colombia is plagued by drug-related crime and guerrilla and street violence. About 10,000 murders are reported each year.

### Army fights train rats in China

PEKING (R) — Train passengers in China will no longer have to worry about their toes being nibbled by rats — thanks to a new poison developed by Chinese army doctors. The official New China News Agency has said nearly all China's trains were now rat-free because army doctors had found a super-effective poison to kill the rodents. "China's passenger trains transport one billion people every year and provide abundant food for rats," the agency said, adding that half of the country's trains had been infested with rats which had become immune to normal poisons.

### Bangladesh to hang smugglers

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The government has said it has decided to institute the death penalty for convicted smugglers. Officials at the president's house told the Associated Press that a cabinet meeting, chaired by President Hussain Muhammad Ershad, agreed to upgrade the maximum penalty for smuggling from seven years' hard labour to death. The minimum punishment will be a two-year jail term, they said. The government recently launched an extensive anti-smuggling campaign and reports that cheap Indian textiles and consumer goods and Japanese electronics, alcohol and cigarettes have flooded the market. The country's nearly 4,000-square kilometre border with India and Burma is virtually open, with only a few thousand security officers guarding it.

### Faith healer faces charges

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (AP) — A traditional healer faces a disciplinary committee for allegedly selling secret cures to foreign companies, the Zimbabwe Inter-African news agency has reported. Professor Gordon Chavunduka told some 500 members of the government-recognised Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association (ZINATHA) the action was taken after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe raised complaints about "certain malpractices" by native healers. Chavunduka told the N'Gangas, or "witchdoctors" as they are known in the West, that Barbara Sibanda and her company had sold secret cures and treatments to researchers from countries as far away as Britain, Sweden and the United States.

### Murder collection goes on auction

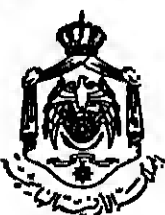
LONDON (AP) — An array of murder weapons collected by one of Britain's most celebrated trial lawyers goes on auction Friday. The "black museum" of Sir Edward Marshall Hall contains mementoes he collected from his most famous cases — revolvers, ammunition, daggers and other lethal bric-a-brac. Auctioneers Christie's have said they expected the sale to raise up to 1,200 pounds (\$1,800). Hall, who died in 1927 aged 69, belonged to a tradition of flamboyant barristers in the 1920s, when hangings were frequent and the defendant's fate hung largely on the passion of his attorney's closing speech to the jury.

### Man kills family, self fearing AIDS

VERONA, Italy (AP) — A man police say he killed his wife, young son and himself left a letter saying he feared he had AIDS, the Italian news agency ANSA reported. Police in Verona were quoted as saying there was no medical documentation that the man actually had Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. ANSA said the man, identified as Bruno Anselmi, left a letter saying he had learned about the symptoms from watching a television show on the subject and thought he had the disease.

### Al Ahram launches N. American edition

CAIRO (R) — The authoritative Cairo daily newspaper Al Ahram went on sale Monday in several U.S. and Canadian cities in a new North American edition. Executives said the 111-year-old newspaper printed 5,000 copies in a Long Island plant for circulation in North America at one U.S. dollar per copy. The daily, which often reflects official Egyptian policy, already has some 600 subscribers in North America and hopes to increase sales among an estimated two million Arabs or citizens of Arab origin in the United States and Canada. In mid 1984, Al Ahram started an international edition published in London, but it does not reach North American subscribers on the day of issue. The paper is now printed simultaneously in Cairo, London and New York via satellite links.



## TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

### New collection charges for international telephone calls

ITEM	COUNTRIES	CHARGES J.D. / MIN			
		standard rate		discounted night rate	
		J.D.	Fils	J.D.	Fils
1	Iraq, Syria	—	300	—	210
2	Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Yemen A.R.	—	450	—	315
3	Algeria, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somali, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen D.R.	—	600	—	420
4	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany D.R., Germany, F.R., Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., Yugoslavia	1	—	—	700
5	Albania, Azores Island, Canary Islands, Feroe Island, Gibraltar, Greenland, Iceland	1	200	—	840
6	Canada, U.S.A.	1	250	—	875
7	Rest of the World	1	500	1	050

#### NOTE:

The discounted night rate applies to calls ending between midnight (00:00 hrs) and 08:00 hrs